Gang Fight At West Point—See Back Page

Today's Weather: Light moderate winds, mainly from the south. Cloudy with showers.

CHINA MAIL
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Ridgway's Note Acknowledged By Reds

BUT STILL NO HINT OF MEETING RESUMING

Tokyo, Aug. 9.

The New China News Agency this morning admitted for the first time receipt of General Ridgway's August 7 message at 2.30 p.m., North Korea time the same day.

The New China News Agency dispatch from Kaesong, broadcast by Peking radio, referred to the "satisfactory reply" made by the Communists to General Ridgway's August 5th note protesting against security violations at the conference site.

The dispatch said that General Ridgway "sent a reply to our note as late as 2.30 p.m., on August 7th and still did not fix a date for resuming the meetings."

This failure to set a time for the next cease-fire session, stated the broadcast, causes the world to doubt the sincerity of the Americans.

Although the broadcast did not inform listeners of the contents of General Ridgway's second note, it said the Communists had made a "sincere reply" to the first one and gave "guarantees with regard to the question of a number of our guards straying into the meeting area by mistake." — United Press.

EARLIER BROADCAST

London, Aug. 9.

Peking Radio said early today that the Korean armistice negotiations had been suspended for another day as the result of the American delegates "failing without justification to come to Kaesong."

The broadcast, which was quoting a special correspondent's despatch datelined Kaesong, August 8, repeated the Communist contention that General Matthew B. Ridgway broke off the meetings three days ago on the pretext that a number of Communist guards had "strayed into the meeting area."

The broadcast made no hard suggestions as to when the talks should be resumed.

Observers here considered it the most aggressive talk from Peking Radio since the peace negotiations began.

"The great peoples of Korea and China can never be intimidated by Imperialist bluff and threats, nor can their mighty forces be intimidated by Imperialist naval and air forces," the Radio said.

The broadcast said that the Korean and Chinese people's forces ranked among the most powerful ground forces in the world.

"They also possess powerful artillery units which have not yet been used and a fairly powerful air force. Such powerful forces cannot be defeated by any enemy," the Radio declared. — Reuter.

Pleven Wins His Vote

Becomes France's New Premier

Paris, Aug. 8.

M. Rene Pleven on Wednesday won confirmation by the French National Assembly as next Premier of France, to end the political crisis lasting since July 10.

Two previous candidates, M. Rene Mayer and M. Maurice Petsche, had been defeated on similar votes. Four other candidates called on by President Vincent Auriol did not even get so far as a vote on investiture.

The vote in M. Pleven's favour was unofficially put at 391 to 102.

The Communists voted against him. Deputies of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Rally for the French People abstained. M. Pleven's support came from the middle-of-the-road parties that have been governing France for the past four years.

Now M. Pleven faces the job of putting together a cabinet that will bring together the parties that supported him on Wednesday. His task will be complicated — the Socialists say they will continue to vote for him but will not be members of his government. Such an arrangement always leads to shaky cabinets.

M. Pleven, 50, was Premier for seven months last year and has served in several cabinets as Minister of Defence or Deputy Premier.

It was during his term as Premier that the proposal known as the Pleven Plan, for creation of a European Army, was first put forward. Experts and high-level politicians from Western Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg still are working on the plan.—Associated Press.

Siam's Decision

United Nations, Aug. 8.

Siam informed the United Nations today that it had banned the shipment of arms and strategic materials to China and North Korea.

The materials include tin, iron, wolfram, antimony, lead, rubber, castor oil and kapok. Arms, ammunition and other strategic materials were banned in an earlier decree. — Rueter.

New Comet Spotted

Cambridge, Aug. 8.

A new comet too small to be seen with the naked eye has been discovered by Mount Palomar observatory in California, the Harvard Observatory announced today.

The comet may be veiwed with a six-inch telescope in Constellation Scorpio in the southern sky. It was spotted on Monday by astronomers through a 200-inch telescope—the largest in the world atop Mount Palomar.

A spokesman for Harvard Observatory, eastern hemisphere clearing house for astronomical information, said the comet was of the 10th magnitude and would appear as a "fuzzy" object through the telescope. The comet's tail is less than one degree long. —United Press.

Truman's Aid Plan For Chiang

Washington, Aug. 8.

President Truman wants to invest $307,000,000 in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist Chinese on Formosa, it was learned on Wednesday from Senate sources.

The Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees have been asked to approve $217,000,000 in military aid for the Nationalists and $90,000,000 in economic assistance during fiscal 1952, which started July 1.

The Administration has included the amounts in its $8,500,000,000 military and economic aid programme now being considered by the committees. Senator H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey Republican, who favours the idea, said the money would be used to strengthen strategic Formosa's defences rather than to prepare the Nationalists for an aggressive war against the Communists who have taken over China proper.

Mr Smith said President Truman's decision to help the Nationalists represents "quite a change in the Administration's thinking from the time, 18 months ago, when the President announced there would be no more military aid for Chiang Kai-shek's forces."—Associated Press.

Council Meeting To Discuss Canal Blockade Cancelled

United Nations, Aug. 8.

The Security Council meeting due for tomorrow on the Suez Canal blockade question has been cancelled, it was learned today.

The cancellation was made by the President of the Council, Mr Warren Austin (United States), at the request of several Council members.

Neither the United States, Britain nor France were understood to have requested a postponement of the debate. Diplomatic sources thought that some of the other Council members, such as India, Yugoslavia and Turkey, might have asked for more time to consult their Governments.

After consultations with other delegations, the President of the Security Council set the next meeting of the Council for Thursday, August 15.

The Council had been expected to call on Egypt tomorrow to lift the blockade on Israeli-bound goods passing through the Suez Canal.

Egyptian circles here stated today that Egypt hoped to arrive at a "constructive and reasonable settlement" of the dispute, which has prevented crude oil from reaching the British-owned refinery at Haifa.

No concrete proposals for such a settlement had been put forward to the Council delegates by the chief Egyptian delegate, Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, within the last 24 hours.

The British, American and French delegations were said, therefore, to feel that the Council could do no less than pass a resolution calling on Egypt to lift the blockade.

VOTING DOUBTS

Voting in the Council on a proposed draft resolution circulated by Britain, France and the United States was a matter for speculation here today.

It was learned on good authority that India, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia would abstain. It was not certain whether Turkey would vote in favour or abstain. However the motion appeared certain to receive the required seven out of 11 votes required to make it effective.

The resolution, calling on Egypt to end the blockade, challenged the Egyptian claim that the country had the legal right to impose restrictions on Suez Canal traffic to Israel.

The Egyptian delegate was known to have hinted to various key delegations that his Government was prepared to arrive at some sort of agreement on the blockade issue.

Part of any such agreement would be that the powers concerned would guarantee that no refined petroleum products shipped to the Haifa works would find their way into the Israeli defence programme.

Experts who worked on this problem were understood to have come to the conclusion that it would be virtually impossible in practice to give any such [illegible]

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Tempers Rising Dangerously

AMERICAN intervention, expressing deep concern over the mounting tension between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, reflects growing anxiety lest a trifling incident should precipitate open war and a repetition of the wild massacres of three years ago. The situation is grim enough to allow no room for misunderstanding, and practice black-outs in Pakistan towns near the disputed frontier are not calculated to ease matters. Direct cause of the renewed flare-up is not clearly apparent. Peaceful declarations come from the lips of both parties. Nonetheless, in a few weeks—parallel with the activities of the UN mediator, and an exchange of messages between the Pandit Nehru and Mr Liaquat Ali Khan on renewed negotiations—tension has risen perilously near danger-point. Today it is at the stage where it is only just under control—where any trivial clash could set off the fighting. One third of Kashmir is occupied by Pakistan and two-thirds by India. This line-up has held good since January, 1949, when the Security Council were able then to calm the storm and deep-freeze the front line across the area. But the salient fact remains: Both sides passionately desire the whole of Kashmir to be included in their territory. From the moment the Raj withdrew from India trouble was inevitable in Kashmir. Four inhabitants out of five were Moslems, but the Maharajah was a Hindu, and he purported to surrender his rights to New Delhi. For fifteen months before the UN became involved, there was bloodshed, hatred and chaos. Unfortunately, no obvious solution presented itself. The United Nations did not settle the matter outright in favour of either India or Pakistan, but suggested a plebiscite. India (who had appealed in the first place) rejected the UN proposals, would have nothing to do with a plebiscite or with arbitration. It is partly Pakistan's feeling of frustration and helplessness that has again brought tempers to the boil. Liaquat Ali Khan is so sure that all the Moslem inhabitants of Kashmir would vote for Pakistan in a plebiscite, but the UN cannot enforce its decision. It is not surprising, in the circumstances, to find talk of a 'holy war' in hot-tempered political quarters. India clings to the legalistic arguments —Pakistan's original aggression and the Maharajah's choice. It is difficult to separate cause and effect in this mutual raising of tension—to say whether Press campaigns and troop movements and frontier incidents and inflammatory speeches have given rise to one another or resulted from one another. But in an ungovernable way the temperature has gone up and up, feeding on itself, multiplying the tissues of open conflict like a cancer. India, certainly, moved an armoured division and other troops in such a way as to give Pakistan good ground for alarm. India's excuse was alarm given by Pakistan's "provocative actions and bellicose propaganda." The net result is sharp suspicion on both sides. Things have become so tangled and delicate that it is doubtful whether they are any longer entirely under anyone's control. The tendency naturally is to be a little biased in Pakistan's favour for she is still ready to accept the Security Council's ruling, and India is not. But neither record is perfect and, anyway, that is beside the point. The task is to prevent bloodshed, not to apportion the blame for it. The presence on the spot of the UN mediator, Dr Frank Graham, provides the main immediate hope. But time is of the essence—time for tempers to cool and reason to revive, and time for the rest of the world, and Britain particularly, to do everything possible to make a war unthinkable.

Intelligence Officer To Be Questioned

Washington, Aug. 8.

The Senate Internal Security sub-Committee today announced that Maj-Gen. Charles Willoughby, former Far Eastern Army intelligence chief, would be questioned in an open hearing on Thursday on Russian espionage in the Far East.

The Committee chairman, Senator Pat McCarran, announced the open hearing as the sub-Committee met to question General Willoughby today behind closed doors. Senator McCarran said General Willoughby, who was General Douglas MacArthur's former intelligence chief, would be questioned mainly about the Richard Sorge Soviet spy case, in which Sorge and a Japanese were executed by the Japanese, and its relationship to the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The House Un-American Activities Committee, which is also looking into Far Eastern Communist activities, also has subpoenaed General Willoughby [illegible]

Principals In UN Cease-Fire Team

Three members of the UN truce delegation, headed by the senior officer, Vice-Admiral Turner Joy, leave a recent meeting in Kaesong. Admiral Joy (left foreground) is followed by Major-General L. C. Craigie and Major-General Henry Hodes. Cease-fire talks with the Communists are at present in suspension.—AP Picture.

Pacific Pact To Be Signed On Sept 1

Washington, Aug. 8.

The United States, Australia and New Zealand will sign a mutual security treaty guarding against Pacific aggression in San Francisco on September 1, the State Department announced officially tonight. This had been forecast unofficially earlier.

The pact provides that each country would "meet common danger" in accordance with its own constitutional processes in the event of an armed attack in the Pacific area. The treaty was developed to meet Australian and New Zealand fears of Japan, but its terms would require collective action in the event of aggression from any quarter against the three countries or their Pacific possessions.

The pact will be signed in advance of the Japanese peace treaty conference, which begins in San Francisco on September 4. The two treaties will be followed by the signing of a defence pact between Japan and the United States.

The pact also provides for the creation of a Foreign Ministers' Council that would be "able to meet at any time." It suggests that later a three-way treaty could be developed into a "more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area."

The Pacific pact is not as strongly-worded as the 12-nations North Atlantic Pact which states that an attack on any one nation would be regarded as an attack on all members, but officials said the treaty to be signed in San Francisco would be brought into action just as quickly in the event of aggression.

President Truman has said that the Pacific treaty is one of a series of arrangements "towards strengthening the fabric of peace in the Pacific." The draft pact was initialled by representatives of the three governments, who met at the State Department on July 12. Officials said further study of the treaty had not resulted in any changes since that time.

The American delegation scheduled to attend the signing of the tripartite treaty will be composed of the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, Mr John Foster Dulles, Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Alexander Wiley (Republican). — United Press.

Mountain Conquered A Third Time

New Delhi, Aug. 8.

A 24-year-old British mountaineer, Mr R. D. Greenwood, claimed today to have climbed the 23,860-foot Trisul Peak during a summer expedition to the lower Himalayan ranges.

Trisul, in the Western United Provinces, has been climbed twice before—by Dr Longstaff in 1907 and by Peter Oliver in 1933, both British officers.

Mr Greenwood, who comes from Sevenoaks, Kent, is an instructor in the Indian National Defence Academy at Debradun.

In an interview here, he said he reached the summit on June 25 together with an Indian mountaineer, Gurdial Singh. The day was cloudless and they could see the snowy peaks of Tibet and Nepal in the far distance.

Later, Mr Greenwood added, he made for 22,490-foot Mount Mrigtuni alone, reaching within 600 feet of the summit before cold winds and snow forced him to return.

Mount Mrigtuni is as yet unconquered, but, in Mr Greenwood's view, it is "quite climbable."

Before returning to Debradun last week-end, Greenwood also climbed the 20,000-foot Mount Rataban, remaining on the summit for six hours, despite the freezing weather and blizzards.

Rataban was last scaled by a Swiss expedition in 1939.—Reuter.

MISUSED SERVICE

London, Aug. 8.

The Health Minister, Mr Hilary Marquand, said today that too many persons were calling ambulances under the National Health Plan.

"The service should not be called upon to convey a patient to or from hospital simply because [illegible]

River Bursts Its Banks

Geneva, Aug. 8.

A child was carried away by the flood when roaring torrents hit two cars and a tourist bus on the Italian side of the border at Castasegna on the St Moritz-Chiavenna Road, it was learned here tonight.

The floods caused by the Lovere River bursting its banks smashed the Italian frontier outpost in the region as well as the cottage of the Italian Automobile Club.

The flood waters caught a tourist bus with 19 passengers and dragged it along for 500 yards before leaving it in a bog three feet deep.

The mass of water, mud and detached rocks then hit two cars and swept them down the road. A child was lost from one of the cars while two grown-ups escaped.

The fate of the occupants of the other car is not known, but a search is being made.

The St Moritz-Chiavenna Road will be closed for at least three or four days.—Reuter.

Danger Point Reached

DUKE'S WARNING TO SCIENCE

Edinburgh, Aug. 8.

The Duke of Edinburgh warned scientists here tonight that their knowledge had reached a danger point where they could either obliterate the world or set it free from drudgery and fear.

"It is clearly our duty as citizens to see that science is used for the benefit of mankind," he told the 113rd annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Of what use is science if man does not survive?" he asked.

The Duke, husband of Princess Elizabeth, heiress to the Throne, was speaking as President of the Association.

"It is a sad reflection that the urgent demands of modern war can produce advances that might otherwise take many years to develop, especially in the costly and uncertain experimental stages," the Duke told some 4,000 scientists from Britain and the Commonwealth and foreign visitors.

The Duke gave four suggestions to overcome the world's present critical shortage of raw materials:

1.—Improved design to secure economic production and minimise the use of scarce materials.

2.—The development of substitutes.

3.—The use of scrap and low-grade ores.

4.—The development of "renewable" raw materials, such as timber to satisfy the demand for cellulose.—Reuter.

U.S. CASUALTIES IN KOREA

Washington, Aug. 8.

The announced American casualties in Korea totalled 80,430 today, an increase of 351 since last week. This is the smallest rise since the first weekly summary was issued in August last year.

Killed in action totalled 11,954, an increase of 21 during the week. Wounded totalled 56,215 and missing 12,261.—Reuter.

KOREAN ENVOY TO BRITAIN

Dr Myo-mook Lee, appointed Korean Minister to the Court of St. James, leaves the Korean Legation in Bryanston Square, London, for Buckingham Palace where he presented his credentials to the King.—AP Picture.

Congressman In A Grim Mood

Washington, Aug. 8.

Chairman George H. Mahon of the House Military Appropriations sub-Committee said today that in his opinion there is only a minimum hope that the United States can avoid war with Russia.

Mr Mahon made the statement in calling up for House passage the record $56,000,000,000 appropriation to operate and expand the Army, Navy and Air Force in the fiscal year starting last July 1.

"Trends from cold to hot war, from little wars to big wars do not have a tendency to reverse themselves," the Texas Democrat told the House.

The bill does not include funds for the fighting in Korea. Mr Mahon said this is costing about $5,000,000,000 per year. Neither does the huge outlay cover the cost of military aid to the allies of the United States, nor the $5,700,000,000 base building programme the House will consider shortly.

Mr Mahon also noted that rearmament targets probably will be raised again in the next few months, requiring additional millions.

He emphasized in a prepared speech that the United States wants peace, that no top United States official advocates preventive war, and that war is not inevitable. He said every effort must be made to "postpone" war indefinitely.

NO CHOICE

"We are not so blind," he said, "that we fail to realise that an all-out shooting war might last for a decade and might very well destroy much of civilisation as we know it on this planet."

But he said there is no possible excuse for complacency, and the United States has no choice but to step up rearmament.

He said: "In my judgment there is only minimum hope that our difficulties with Russia can and will be resolved short of war."

He called for an overwhelming House vote for the big defence bill as "a good way to show the world we mean business." Such a vote, he said, would strengthen the hand of the American truce negotiators in Korea.—United Press.

Reuter adds that Mr Mahon, a recognised spokesman on military matters, said that it was true that the United States became stronger "with every passing day," but the same probably was true of Russia.

He said that the world picture should be "somewhat clearer" this autumn, which he called "the time of decision."

"TERRIBLE DANGERS"

Washington, Aug. 8.

President Truman said today that America must maintain "large armed forces for a long time to come" to protect it from the "terrible dangers" threatened by Communism.

"We have to give up profits and wage increases—do without things we would like to have," he said.

"But the greatest sacrifices are made by our young men and women who have the job of manning defences in the cause of world peace."

The President was speaking at the dedication of the presidential lounge at Washington's Union station for use by Service men and women.

"We are building up our armed forces because we want peace—peace in all the world," the President said.—Reuter.

The People's Choice

Bonn, Aug. 8.

Beer is becoming a people's drink the world over, the Geneva International League against Alcoholism reported today.

The report, published here by the German Union of Breweries, said more beer is consumed in the world now than before World War II. According to latest statistics, the 1950 output of beer with 265,300,000 hectolitres nearly matched that of 1938 — 300,600,000 hectolitres, still the record world beer production.

One of the biggest consumers of beer is the United States, where per capita consumption of beer rose from 62 litres in 1938 to 80 litres in the year 1949-50. In Canada, consumption rose still more. During the same period, the average Canadian drank 61 litres during the year instead of 19 litres in 1938. Some States in Latin America showed increases of up to 100 per cent. South Africa, too, developed into a big consumer of beer.

In Europe, the Belgians rank first among the beer-consuming nations, followed by Britain, North Ireland and Germany. The average Belgian drinks no less than 135 litres of beer annually. The Englishman consumes only 92 litres. The average German, usually considered the world's biggest beer drinker, downs only 40 litres in the same period.—United Press.

Tremor In Rome

Rome, Aug. 6.

A slight earthquake shook Rome for about four seconds tonight.—Associated Press.

Allegations Against French And Belgian Police By Indian "MANHANDLED" ON WAY TO BERLIN FESTIVAL

London, Aug. 8.

Dr Pramode Ranjan Banerjea, President of the London Majlis and leader of a group of 47 Indians intending to participate in the World Youth Festival at Berlin, alleged today that he and members of his delegation were manhandled by the French and Belgian Police, and that a party of five, who were passing through Brussels, were not allowed to continue their journey and were sent back to England.

Dr Banerjea, who is a research chemist, said that French Police prevented him from contacting the Indian Embassy in Paris. He was now taking up the issue of his "ignominious treatment" by the French Police with the Indian High Commissioner in London.

Dr Banerjea explained that the Indian delegation, which formally elected him their leader at the Festival, left England in two batches. A party of five left for Brussels by a Sabena plane on August 3.

Another batch of 42 Indian students, including six women, led by him, arrived at Boulogne on the night of August 4. They were part of a contingent of about 1,000 youths of other nationalities—including British and Africans. Immediately on landing 38 persons, including leaders of the respective national contingents, were separated and confined in a corner of the Customs shed for three hours under Police guard, while the rest were allowed to proceed to the train to Dunkerque. At Dunkerque they boarded the Polish ship "Batory" which took them to Germany.

The group of 38—which included Dr Banerjea and an Indian woman student—was then taken from the Customs barrier to a room under Police guard.

They were confined for over one and a half hours in the room which could normally hold 10 persons: a posse of four Policemen stood guard over them in the room which was locked and guarded by more Police outside. Their requests for an explanation for this detention were turned down, nor were they given any food all the time.

They were then taken back to a Channel steamer waiting to sail for England. While being led to the ship, Dr Banerjea asked the officer in charge of the Police party the reasons for his being sent back, even though he had a residence visa for France valid for three months, to which the officer replied, "We don't give any reasons."

"VERY RUDE"

When Dr Banerjea asked to be allowed to contact the Indian Embassy in Paris the officer took him by his neck and, helped by a gendarme, pushed him on the gangway of the ship which then left for England. The passports of the group of 38 were handed over to them on arrival in England.

Dr Banerjea complained that the officers on the ship were also "very rude" to these 38 people.

Dr Banerjea said that the other party of five arrived at Brussels on Thursday from London by a Sabena plane and as they were walking across to another Sabena plane, which was to fly them to Prague, the Belgian Police intervened: they were taken away to a room at the airport where they were confined for over eight hours while officials discussed what could be done about them.

In this period they were not given any food nor were they allowed to collect their own food from the plane.

They were then told they would not be allowed to proceed to Prague and that they would have to return to England.

FORCE USED

Despite their protests that they had through tickets to Prague by the same air line which brought them from London and that the Prague plane was still waiting for them, they were forcibly pushed on to a motor truck and taken to Brussels railway station.

They were not allowed to collect their luggage from the airport but were told it would be sent to England.

They were taken to Ostend and put on board a steamer which brought them back to England. They are now in England and are still trying to fly to Berlin.

Dr Banerjea said that according to his information 15 Indians had come from India specially for the Festival: they were now in Berlin, having travelled through Britain or by other routes. He did not know their names.

A team of the Bengal Hockey Association, a cultural squad of the Indian People's Theatre Association and a delegation from the Bombay Youth League were also expected to come for the Festival. These delegations had been organised by the All-India Festival Preparatory Committee on which various students and youth organisations with different political affiliations were represented.—Reuter.

POUR INTO BERLIN

Berlin, Aug. 8.

More East German Youth delegations poured into East Berlin today as the Communist World Youth Festival there moved into its fourth day.

Several thousands of the half million youths already in the city again slipped through Police cordons to the Western sectors today.

West Berlin's 50 youth hostels, which have been set aside to receive Festival visitors, today reported that their food stocks were almost exhausted.

Yesterday they served 35,000 free meals to East German youths who came to West Berlin.

City officials today appealed to West Berlin's population to give food products for the young visitors.

Many of them today said that the food given them at the Festival was "not sufficient" and that they already spent all their East marks to buy bread, pastry and sausage in the East Berlin shops which sell these products off ration at higher prices.

Many of them lined up in the British sector Grunewald youth camp with West Berlin boys and girls at dinner time.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC

East Berlin authorities today refused information on an estimated 30 East German boys and girls reported in hospitals here to be treated for typhoid fever.

They were taken from a camp in East Berlin where 20,000 boys and girls, from 14 years of age, are billeted, to a hospital and bedded in a separate building.

East German doctors were reported to be fighting a typhoid epidemic in the Soviet zone province of Thuringia near the East-West German inter-zonal border at Eisfeld which the East German authorities recently closed for all road and rail traffic.

The World Youth Festival, sponsored by East European Communist mass organisations, today continued with theatrical and film performances and sports competitions.

Students from five countries took part in a wrestling tournament which opened in the East sector this afternoon.

The Festival has caused an unexpected records: Amerika Haus—the American Information Centre in Berlin—yesterday registered a new one-day attendance record with 3,518 visitors.

A spokesman said today that more than half of them were East Germans, many of them delegates to the Festival. The previous record was 661 with 3,037 visitors last Sunday, the day the Festival opened.—Reuter.

SAXONY BANS SPEECHES BY NEO-NAZIS

Hanover, Aug. 8.

The Lower Saxony Interior Ministry today banned public speeches by speakers of the Neo-Socialist Reich Party.

The Ministry said that Dr Otto Ernst Remer, right-hand man of the party chairman, Dr Fritz Dorls, and other speakers had repeatedly attacked democratic order in Lower Saxony, centre of the party's activities.

Last month the North Rhine-Westphalia Interior Ministry banned public activities of all organisations connected with the Neo-Socialist Reich Party.

The Party is the first openly pro-Nazi party to emerge in West Germany since the end of the war. In recent Lower Saxony Parliamentary elections, it gained 11 per cent of the votes and emerged as the fourth strongest party in the State.—Reuter.

Emir Feted In London

London, Aug. 8.

The Foreign Minister of Saudi-Arabia, Emir Faisal, was entertained at dinner tonight by the Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison. The dinner followed talks on matters of mutual interest earlier at the Foreign Office.

The talks will continue until Friday. The Emir is on a ten-day visit here. Other guests at the dinner included the Saudi-Arabian and Egyptian Ambassadors, the Lebanese, Syrian and Yemeni Ministers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hugh Gaitskell, the Chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, and other high military and civilian officials.—United Press.

Argentine Warning

Buenos Aires, Aug. 8.

The Argentine Minister of the Interior, Senor Angel Gabriel Borlenghi, tonight warned that Opposition groups were preparing terrorist action and announced that the police had been instructed to act with the utmost urgency.—Reuter.

Portuguese Order For Mountbatten

Lisbon, Aug. 8.

Admiral Viscount Mountbatten has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Aviz, highest Portuguese military decoration, said a decree published in the Government Gazette today.

Lord Mountbatten represented King George VI at the late President Carmona's Requiem Mass on May 20.

Honours were also awarded to the Egyptian Minister in Paris, Mohamed Hosney Omar Bey, who received the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Christ, and the Netherlands Consul-General for Hongkong and Macao, Mr van der Handele, was made a Commander of the Order of Christ.—Associated Press.

Acheson's Call To Russia

Washington, Aug. 8.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, called upon the Soviet Government today to support and make known to the Soviet people the United Nations peace programme.

Mr Acheson at his weekly Press conference read a statement in reply to the latest Russian proposal for a five-Power peace pact.

He supplemented his statement in answer to questions that he saw no evidence of any change in Soviet policy in the letter of the Soviet President, M. Nikolai M. Shvernik. He agreed with correspondents who suggested that M. Shvernik's letter was part of a Soviet "peace offensive" and that similar manoeuvres might be expected from the Soviets in the next month designed to disrupt and sabotage the September peace conference at San Francisco where a Japanese peace treaty will be signed.

Mr Acheson said, "Since the end of the war the United Nations, which was ignored in M. Shvernik's letter, has been working to attain such objectives as the preservation of peace, the limitation of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons.

He added, "Its work has been obstructed continually by the Soviet Government. If the Soviet Union now wants to reach concrete, realistic agreements all of these objectives can be realised within the United Nations.

WHY ONLY FIVE?

"However, the Soviet communication brings up again the subject of the five-Power pact. Why only five Powers to make peace? We already have a peace pact not only among five Powers but among 60 nations in the United Nations Charter. The Soviet Government could show its will for peace not merely in words but by deeds by joining without reservation in carrying out the programmes set forth in three United Nations resolutions which point the way to peace.

"These are the three key resolutions passed by the General Assembly in 1949 and 1950 which set forth the kind of conduct and actions necessary to world peace. Each was approved by the great majority of the nations of the world but opposed by the Soviet Union and its satellites. I suggest that everyone should read and study these resolutions and by everyone I mean also the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

"Will their Government give them the same opportunity that peoples of the free world have had to read and study these important resolutions? That remains to be seen. The door is wide open to the Soviet Union to participate with the free world in making these resolutions effective."—Reuter.

POP

INVESTIGATION OF POWS' FATE BY UN COMMISSION 'DELICATE' TASK

United Nations, N.Y., Aug. 8.

A special UN commission trying to get thousands of German, Japanese and Italian prisoners of war repatriated from Russia said in a formal statement today that its task is delicate and must not be considered a political inquiry.

The commission is headed by Mr Jose Gustavo Guerrero, of El Salvador, Vice-President of the International Court of Justice.

It began its study more than a week ago of replies from 45 governments who answered a UN questionnaire on information about prisoners of war they still hold, as well as those who died in captivity.

Only Poland in the Soviet bloc answered the inquiry and its letter was an assault on the right of the UN to conduct such an inquiry.

The commission was set up by the 60-member UN General Assembly.

Japan, Germany and Italy have reported to the UN that more than half a million prisoners of war are still believed to be alive in Russian hands but that more than 1,500,000 have never been accounted for and many are believed to have died.

Text of the statement:

"After its opening session on 30 July 1951, the ad hoc commission on prisoners of war, made up of Mr Jose Gustavo Guerrero, Vice-President of the International Court of Justice, Countess Bernadotte and Mr Aung Chine, judge of the High Court of Burma, has been meeting in private to examine the problem of prisoners of war assigned to it by the General Assembly under the terms of Resolution 427 (VKK).

MANY DIFFICULTIES

"In its preliminary study of the problem, the commission recognised that the difficulties which it faces are many and great. The commission is determined to take all necessary steps to explore all avenues open to it which might lead to the successful accomplishment of its objective of settling the question of the prisoners of war in a purely humanitarian spirit and on terms acceptable to all governments concerned.

"The commission is anxious to establish the fact that its role is non-political in character and is not one of a judicial tribunal nor of an organ of political inquiry.

"The commission therefore has decided that the completion of its task depends on a strict adherence to these fundamental principles accepted by the commission as a basis for the solution of the problem of prisoners of war.

"As a first step the commission has decided to approach all governments to acquaint them with the character of its mission and to seek to enlist their co-operation in the accomplishment of its task.

NOTHING SENSATIONAL

"The commission is at present studying with care the replies of some 45 governments who have responded to the Secretary-General's request for particular information concerning prisoners of war. On the basis of this study the work of the commission may lead it to seek further information which may be useful to it and to take further steps which it hopes will lead to the return to their homes of prisoners of war who have not yet been repatriated and the accounting for of others whose whereabouts are at present unknown.

"The commission desires to emphasise the fact that the essential character of its mission requires that the steps which it takes will not be sensational but practical and informal, that it counts upon the co-operation of these governments and authorities who are in a position to give it aid and upon qualified, impartial individuals and organisations whose good offices might assist it greatly in its task. The commission is sure that the public will understand the delicate nature of its task and that the commission is motivated solely by the concern for the welfare of those whose repatriation it desires to achieve."—Associated Press.

Swiss Storm Havoc

Geneva, Aug. 8.

A violent storm this afternoon has almost isolated Lugano from the rest of Switzerland. The storm followed last night's exceptionally heavy rains.

Water, gas and light supplies are now strictly rationed and communications are almost at a standstill. Many telephone lines are down and a number of local trains between Lugano and Chiasso have been stopped by lack of electricity.

Three more bridges in the countryside have been washed away. The population of Lugano have been told to use water as sparingly as possible as the local pumping station has been flooded and there are reserves enough for only one day.—Reuter.

Beginning To Hurt Kremlin

Washington, Aug. 8.

United States trade restrictions against the Soviet bloc are beginning to hurt the Kremlin. American officials are delighted — and expect to keep on tightening the economic screws.

One official asked: "So Russia needs more trade to earn more dollars? Well, they can get dollars by admitting American tourists. That's the way Western Europe gets a lot of its dollars."

The first Soviet squeal over the trade issue came from the Russian President, Nikolai M. Shvernik, in his "friendship" letter to President Truman on Monday. Mr Shvernik said one way to help end the cold war would be for the United States to stop "discriminations" against the Kremlin. Russia listed trade restrictions as the chief United States "discrimination."

This cheered most Washington officials more than anything else in Moscow's message. It was thought to show for the first time that Russia is really feeling the trade restrictions that cut its dollar-earning ability and deny the Reds certain strategic materials.

Russia complained: "Discriminatory measures have led to the result that the exchange of goods between the USSR and the USA over the five years beginning with 1946 dropped by more than six times and reached almost the level of non-existence."—United Press.

Farouk's Sister In Switzerland

Geneva, Aug. 8.

Princess Faika, sister of King Farouk of Egypt, arrived here today by air from Madrid accompanied by her husband, Prince Fuad Sadek Bey, for a 10-day holiday with her children.—Reuter.

Hoover's Allegations Against Mr Churchill

New York, Aug. 8.

Mr Herbert Hoover says Mr Winston Churchill opposed Belgian relief in the first world war and both the British leader and President Franklin Roosevelt blocked it in the second world war.

As head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Mr Hoover sought the co-operation of the British Government in 1915.

He said he got it only after the Cabinet overruled Mr Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Kitchener, then Minister of War.

Lord Kitchener and "especially" Mr Churchill, Mr Hoover said, were "violently opposed."

Writing his memoirs of public life in Collier's Magazine, Mr Hoover added:

"Twenty-five years later, when Belgium was again ground between a savage German occupation and an Allied blockade, the Belgian Government was to ask me to organise another relief. But Winston Churchill, this time together with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, refused."

America's only living ex-President recalled that as Belgian Relief Administrator in the first world war he also encountered the opposition of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who later was to lead the fight against the League of Nations.

Mr Hoover said he rallied the opinion of New York publishers and editors behind the Belgian programme. Former President Theodore Roosevelt [illegible]

"I will hold his hand," President Roosevelt promised.

As Belgian Relief Administrator, Mr Hoover negotiated with the Germans in 1915 as well as the British. He found the Germans had only a military reaction.

"The military mind," he wrote, "is without sentiment, but at least it has common sense and usually says what it means. It took less time and argument to put points over (with the Germans) and get decisions than with the British.

"The mental operations of the whole group contrasted sharply with the groping and oftimes timid and uncertain attitudes of the Allied official mind. There was less red tape, more direct and effective action.

"On the other hand, there was something indescribably automatic and inhuman about the German actions and thinking. Nowhere did I encounter [illegible]

PROGRESS MADE AT TEHERAN

Teheran, Aug. 3.

British and Persian delegates made "some progress" at a two-hour conference today on settling the oil crisis.

A third meeting has been set for tomorrow evening.

Mr Richard Stokes, Minister of Raw Materials, and his Government advisers met the Persians tonight in the gardens of the Shah's summer palace.

It was their second session. Both sides reported "some progress."

Mr Stokes visited Abadan yesterday to see conditions at the refinery town for himself while the Persian Cabinet discussed—on—aide—memoire—he sent them after Monday's preliminary conference.

A British spokesman said that the discussions proceeded in the same friendly atmosphere as the opening meeting on Monday.

Persian sources said today that the meeting was mainly general. But they expected some technical discussions at tomorrow's meeting, principally on the subject of the receipts.

Disagreement over the form of these receipts has caused complete stoppage of oil exports from Abadan since late June. The Persians refused to accept any receipts from tanker masters except those made out to "the National Iranian Oil Company."

If some agreement is reached on this subject now it will mean resumption of oil exports.—Reuter.

ACHESON OPTIMISTIC

Washington, Aug. 8.

The American Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said today he was optimistic about the outcome of the new oil talks between Britain and Persia, but he realised that important problems still lay ahead.

He said that President Truman's representative in Teheran, Mr Averell Harriman, had accomplished a great deal by bringing Britain and Persia together again.

The United States was grateful to Britain and Persia for the consideration and thoughtfulness which had led to the new talks, he said.—Reuter.

U.S. AID CUTS PROTESTED

Washington, Aug. 8.

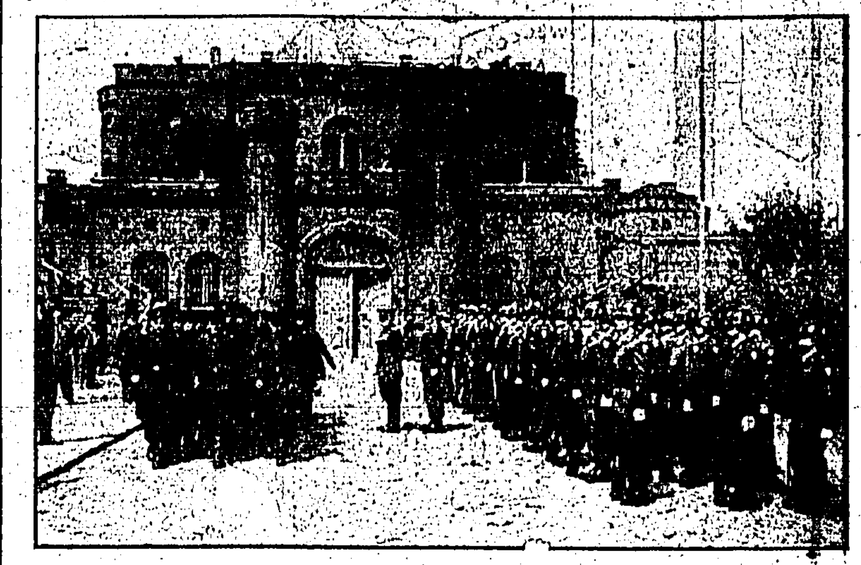
The State Department and the Economic Co-operation Administration protested to Congress today against the proposed cuts in the Administration's $8,500 million dollar foreign aid programme.

The protests were made in separate letters to Mr James Richards, Democrat chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, by the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, and the E.C.A. Administrator, Mr William Foster.

Mr Richards has proposed a $700,000,000 cut—$550,000,000 in funds for Europe and $150,000,000 for Atlantic nations.

The letters said that the [illegible]

American Guard Salutes The Red Army



The Russians and the Western Allies still get together on one major subject in Berlin—the top Nazis convicted at Nuernburg. Each month the Guard is changed at the four-power Spandau Prison which houses Rudolf Hess and six others. Here the American guard is shown at attention while the Red Army guard marches off.—AP Picture.

America Needs Big Naval Anchorages On Spanish Coast

Washington, Aug. 8.

What the U.S. Navy wants on the Spanish coast is large anchorages, not naval bases, with extensive shore installations.

After the report that the late Admiral Forrest Sherman and Generalissimo Francisco Franco had agreed to open negotiations for the establishment of air and naval bases in Spain, a naval authority explained what the Navy had in mind.

"What we need are large protected fleet anchorages," he said. "We learned in the last war to get along without the old style fixed bases with all the facilities ashore."

Everything the biggest fleet needs can be put afloat—including the largest drydocks. In the great Pacific anchorages of World War II, such as Ulithi, Eniwetok, Manus and Leyte Bay, the Navy had on shipboard every conceivable facility for supplies, repairs, distilling of water and hospitalisation.

This was something new in naval history. In the old days an axiom of naval strategists was that a fleet should not venture more than a certain distance from home bases. Too many battle-crippled ships would sink in the effort to get to a distant drydock. And supply lines became inefficient if they were too long.

Plans had been laid long before the war for the building of floating bases. They were not developed until the war, when the Navy had the money and urgent need for them.

All that is needed to make a fleet at home in the most distant waters is a bay or other deep body of water with land giving protection against the sea.

FILLS THE BILL

The anchorage must be very large to have room for a modern task force. Each ship, swinging on its anchor chain in the wind and tide, takes up a circle of 500 to 1,000 yards in diameter. A bay or lagoon at least 10 to 15 miles wide is needed.

A naval expert at the Spanish Embassy in Washington says there are two such Spanish anchorages.

One, El Ferrol, is on the Atlantic coast, at the northwest corner of Spain. The Spanish naval expert said 120 British ships were once anchored there.

The other, Cartagena, is on the Mediterranean, about half way between Gibraltar and Barcelona. He said from 200 to 300 vessels could anchor there now. Recently the Spanish Government has been improving it, bringing stonework from the mainland to the Island of Escombrera, forming a vast bay.

Anchorages in Spain would provide certain advantages which the U.S. Fleet would not find elsewhere on the eastern side of the Atlantic. For one thing, they could be well defended against enemy attack. Italian anchorages, for instance, would be too close to Communist countries to be secure against air or even land offensives.

BRITISH BASES

The few anchorages off France are used by the French Fleet. The British have naval bases at Malta and Gibraltar, where facilities are now lent when needed to the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. But neither of them is large in comparison to the great American anchorages of World War II. And in wartime Britain would need all their facilities for herself.

The U.S. has no naval bases whatever on the eastern side of the Atlantic, either in Europe or Africa. The only naval installation on the other side is the naval air base at Port Lyautey in French Morocco.

None is needed unless war comes, according to the American naval authority. Since in [illegible] regular drydocking, normally every 18 months to two years, can be arranged when the ships are in U.S. waters. Minor repairs are made at British bases.

Keeping the ships on station over there, based on an American station on the eastern side of the ocean, would in some respects be less desirable than the present rotation system.

Now families are not separated too long—a major morale factor. And rotating spreads among more men the kind of training that Mediterranean service provides. Also, it familiarises naval personnel with Mediterranean waters and ports.

IF WAR CAME

But in time of war such a short rotation system would be impossible. It would be highly inefficient to stretch supply lines across the Atlantic, moreover, and it might be disastrous not to have ample docking facilities over there.

It is well over 3,000 miles from Gibraltar to the main U.S. naval bases—Norfolk, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, South Carolina.

It is still farther from Gibraltar to the two U.S. offshore bases at Guantanamo, Cuba, and Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico. And it is almost as far to Bermuda, where the U.S. has docking facilities.—Associated Press.

Middle East Command Under Study

Washington, Aug. 8.

Authoritative sources told the United Press today that the Standing Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is now studying the best way to establish a Middle East command to help bolster Eastern Mediterranean defences.

They said the setting up of this command will occur some time after Turkey and Greece enter the Atlantic pact, which the Chiefs of Staff of the Atlantic nations armed forces are confident will be agreed on at the Ottawa conference of the Atlantic Council next month.

These sources pointed out that not all difficulties had been solved for the unanimous agreement necessary to admit Greece and Turkey to membership, but considerable progress has been made. The fact that Britain agreed to Turkish and Greek admission to the Atlantic pact will influence the decision of Norway and Denmark. Neither of these nations like to see the pact widened to take in nations that have nothing to do with the Atlantic area.—United Press.

BRITISH ENVOY'S TOUR OF VOLGA

Moscow, Aug. 8.

The British Ambassador, Sir David Kelly, returned to Moscow today from a five-day tour of the Lower Volga region.

The first Western diplomat to visit that area this year, Sir David expressed his satisfaction with the journey.

Sir David travelled an estimated 600 miles. He toured the Volga [illegible]

HUSBAND DEFENDED BY WIFE

Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 8.

A Navy wife today strongly defended her captain husband who has been sentenced by a court-martial to dismissal from the service for scandalous conduct on Guam.

"If my husband is guilty, then 95 per cent of all the officers on Guam are guilty too," Mrs Lois Schumacher, 31, told reporters.

She said her husband, Capt. Jules F. Schumacher, 47, was convicted last week of two charges of indecent exposure and another charge involving the 14-year-old daughter of another officer. He was acquitted of five other counts.

Mrs Schumacher asserted her husband was the victim of "malicious gossip of Navy wives and fellow officers."

She said the only exposure her husband committed was to sun himself in regulation Navy shorts on the torrid Pacific island. Most of the other officers do it every day, she declared.

As for the charge that he fondled the 14-year-old girl, she blamed gossip by women "who have little else on their minds." She said the charge was brought up a full year after the alleged offence and called the whole thing "ridiculous."

Captain Schumacher is being held here pending a review of his court-martial conviction.—Associated Press.

Ben-Gurion Offer Of Coalition

Tel-Aviv, Aug. 8.

Israel's Prime Minister, Mr David Ben-Gurion, today invited all political parties except the Communists and the right-wing "Freedom Party" to join in efforts to form a broad coalition Cabinet on the basis of last week's Parliamentary election.

The returns are expected to be announced soon. It is reliably learned that they will show no real change from last week's partial results, which gave Mr Ben-Gurion's Social Democrat (Mapai) Party 46 of the Israeli Parliament's 120 seats.

Speaking today before the World Congress of Jewish Labour, Mr Ben-Gurion stressed that the present foreign and domestic policy of the out-going Israel Cabinet has to be continued.

He explained that this would mean that the left-wing Socialist Party, if included in the new Cabinet, would have to give up their one-sided pro-Eastern bloc policy, while the right-wing "General Zionists" must renounce their stand for a free, uncontrolled economy.

"I will not participate in such a government," he said. He added he would not desert "the two Israel Labour Party principles—continuity in the present Israel foreign policy, now reconfirmed by 80 per cent of the electorate, and the continued co-existence of co-operative and [illegible]

"Don't look now Tito, I think we're being followed."

London Express Service

DON IDDON'S DIARY

from WASHINGTON Tuesday

The hot-and-cold HQ of Europe's new Santa Claus

AT three o'clock in the morning there was an imperative knock on the door of my hotel room and then the door opened.

As I struggled out of sleep I heard a man say: "You must keep your door locked at night—I'm the security officer, the house detective, and that is the hotel rule. This is a tough town."

I said it was tough on people trying to sleep, but I locked the door and went back to bed.

Everyone has been telling me what a tough town Washington is. Mr Jack Lait, the editor of the New York Mirror, has just announced in print that the capital is "a cesspool of drunkenness, debauchery, municipal corruption and public apathy, protected crime, hoodlumism, racketeering, pandering, and plundering."

My friends of long standing here have warned me to be careful where I wander at night.

All these dreadful things may be true, but nothing fearful or even disconcerting has happened to me.

I have seen the Washington statistics on drinking and crime—the highest in the country per capita—and no doubt they are accurate, but crime must be taking a holiday during my visit.

Most people here seem to be intent on giving money away, not taking it.

Giving away money

IN the merciless heat — New York is a refrigerator compared to this city—the statesmen, day after day, have been pleading and urging for more tens of millions of dollars to be sent to Europe.

Mr Dean Acheson Secretary of State, has spent gruelling hours before Senate committees trying to prove that the United States must spend 25,000,000,000 dollars during the next three years on arming and bolstering Europeans.

Simultaneously, some politicians were trying to cut off Acheson's pay.

General George Marshall, the Secretary of Defence, has pounded the hot desks and warned the Senators that they must approve without delay the 8,500,000,000-dollar Mutual Aid programme.

Has there ever been such generosity, such a pouring-out of hard-earned money to other peoples and nations?

Let the American journalists and the local inhabitants declare what a sinful city this is. I will sing its praises.

Washington is a beautiful city. Washington is a stately city of sweeping avenues, magnificent Government buildings, green parks, fine monuments, superb hotels. Washinghon is worthy to be the world capital, which it undoubtedly is becoming.

Its greatest shortcoming is its climate in midsummer. The mid-ninety temperature, combined with drenching humidity, makes every day in July and August the cruellest form of torture.

Hard on tempers

THE heat burns away the people's and particularly the politicians', nerve-ends and sometimes they say hysterical and outrageous things about the state of the world, about the British, about President Truman.

The trouble that [illegible] and many of the journalists are constantly moving out of an ice-box into a hot-box, out of air-conditioned hotel rooms or offices into sweltering public rooms and meeting places. Schizophrenia is bound to set in.

All day and every day, for at least two months of the year, the Washington resident perpetually slips in and out of an Alaskan Highway to a Burma Road and back again.

Despite this intolerable climatic condition, we, the British, are receiving a reasonable deal from the Press and the politicians.

I went to see Charles Campbell, of the British Information Services. Mr Campbell said: "We are out of the valley of abuse. The fuss about alleged British shipments to Red China has died down. We have been more popular — we are not at the peak of our popularity, but we are moving along a plateau of good will."

Mr Campbell likes his geographical expressions and I report him straight.

I saw John O'Donnell, the British-baiting Washington columnist of the New York Daily News. Mr O'Donnell, who is contemplating a trip to Europe to kick the Europeans around a little on their home ground, said: "I do not expect to hear gratitude to the Americans for their help. It's human nature not to be grateful and it's understandable that there should be bitterness and envy when we have so much here."

This was mild stuff from the usually venomous O'Donnell, so I thought I would pick out some strangers to see how the British measured up in their eyes.

At the National Press Club bar I talked to a colonel.

He said: "I was in Salisbury during the war, and then I was in Plymouth for a time; I liked it there, and I'm looking forward to another visit. But we are not sending all the dollars because we like you. We are sending them to help defend ourselves."

A Navy commander agreed, but a Marine captain let off some abuse. I excused him, as he'd been stewing on duty in 100deg. heat out at the Pentagon (War Office) and the air-conditioning had gone wrong.

The city is crowded to the rafters with tourists, uniformed men, business men, and lobbyists, that strange breed with limitless expense accounts who are here to influence votes and snare contracts.

My friend Charles Nichols, the Canadian journalist, says of Washington: "This is where we came in, brief-cases and uniforms, just like during the war."

It is largely the same scene, but there are differences. Washington has become less raw, more sophisticated.

Today there are multitudes of pretty, well-dressed, well-groomed women everywhere in town. Most of these are Government girls—there are 200,000 females employed by the U.S. in Washington—and women outnumber men five to four in this city.

The women seem to be able to match the men when it comes to drinking, and the charge that Washington is the heaviest drinking city in America, which means the world, is unfortunately true.

Why they booze

THE reasons for the gargantuan drinking are loneliness, nerve strain, and the dreadful quality of the water that comes from the taps.

But I am here to praise Washington, not to bewail its boozing.

The law-makers are sober, upright men—at least most of the time. They are certainly overworked and underpaid, and after they have voted yet another ten or a hundred millions to Europe they go back to their little flats or hotel rooms and count their own few dollars.

President Truman himself sometimes longs for the tranquillity of Missouri.

Mr Truman has not made any dramatic news during my visit. There has been the routine Press conference with the routine, rather false questions, but that is all. I think there are too many cut-and-dried Press conferences, too many mimeographed handouts and releases in Washington.

Still I like it

EDITOR Jack Lait says: "It is the world's greatest bureaucracy, hump-backed and bow-legged under tons of laws and endless regulations—a stately concentration camp of cold monuments and hot mammas."

Myself, I like Washington and I am deeply grateful to it.

Footnote: Without Washington the Western World would be washed up.

STALIN'S REPORTERS

'Mickey,' the millionaire's daughter, works with the team sending news to Moscow about life in the decadent West

from FREDERICK COOK

NEW YORK.

WILLIAM OATIS, head of the Prague office of an American news agency, wondered if it were true that Vladimir Clementis, the former Czech Foreign Minister, had really disappeared.

He went around asking questions. That, say the Czechs, was espionage. Now they have gaoled him for 10 years.

Things are done differently in the U.S.A. On the floor of the skyscraper building in the Radio City, there is a much larger office with a larger staff, whose door is always left open so that the big picture of Stalin on the wall can beam down the corridor.

Dollar-short British, French and Dutch papers get along with five reporters at most in the United States. But not the Russians. In New York Tass has a staff of 15. And it has another bureau in Washington.

Nominally the boss of the Soviet news network in the United States is self-effacing, poker-faced Ivan Beglove, who arrived in 1944. But the man who really makes Tass work is an American—44-year-old Harry Freeman, quiet, hard-working and friendly. He worked once on America's Daily Worker and has been with Tass for 20 years.

Freeman speaks no Russian. He writes and files his despatches in English. Translation is done in Moscow.

★

Freeman cables or radios between 6,000 and 15,000 words to Russia each working day. His despatches lean heavily on government announcements, full texts of official speeches, financial, technical and business reports.

His chief assistant is Esther Shields, fifty-year-old wife of a Daily Worker staff member. The rest of the New York team are a publicity-shy mixture of Russians and Americans who do little fraternising with other members of the New York Press.

To meet one of them is a depressing experience. As one of my colleagues said: "If you ask them how cold it gets in Moscow in January they have to check with head-office before they dare tell you."

In Washington the Boss of Tass operations is chunky, curly-haired Mikhail Fedorov, who, for a Russian, is almost garrulous. He even unbends occasionally over a vodka to such an extent that some of the newspaper crowd call him Mike.

Fedorov is living proof that for Russia book experience is not what counts in a foreign correspondent. His qualifications include a degree as an aeronautical engineer and five years in the Soviet aircraft industry.

★

It is Fedorov, and not the New York men, to whom American minds turn when they consider the plight of William Oatis. For while Oatis is behind bars for asking questions that all newsmen ask, Fedorov attends Mr Truman's Press conferences asking all the questions he likes and sending off to Moscow whatever he chooses.

Second in command to Fedorov is a slim, pink-complexioned American of middle-age, Larry Todd, who ran the office for years until Moscow sent Fedorov out to supplant him.

The rest of the Washington staff consists of two remarkable women — Jean Montgomery and Euphemia Virden, both Americans.

Larry Todd is now the State Department reporter with his own office in the Department's modernistic Press Room. Jean Montgomery is assigned to the Capitol, Miss Virden to general news.

Early last year, while discussing American strategic aims before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, General Marshall nodded towards red-haired Jean Montgomery, busy taking notes at the Press desk, and said: "Witness this young lady here—you don't see her type at such meetings in the Soviet Union."

The General was being gallant. Jean, though by no means unattractive, is hardly young. She is 45.

Daughter of a well-to-do architect, she had a minor government job at one time, and for a spell worked in Wall Street.

That job folded when her broker employer went to gaol for fleecing his clients. Miss Montgomery switched to Tass.

After four years in New York she moved to Washington, where today she covers debates of the legislative chambers with zeal and efficiency.

She lives with her mother who does not share her political enthusiasms. They do not discuss her work.

★

Smiling, tense Euphemia Virden—known as Mickey—is the daughter of an Ohio millionaire industrialist. She was a brilliant if unconventional student at the fashionable Sarah Lawrence college.

When she joined Tass at the age of 22 there was a furore. Her father was at that time a special assistant to the Commerce Department. There were demands that he quit—but he stayed. Mr Truman told him his faith in him was unshaken.

Non-Russian toilers in the Russian fold deny to a man or woman that they are Communist. The reply is always the same—"We are not allowed to belong to any political party. It's a rule of the office."

No dollar famine seems to embarrass the operations of Tass. Observers who know American rents and who can compute the cable and radio tolls estimate that Tass costs Stalin not less than £100,000 a year. And this takes no account of the satellite reporters—the Poles, for instance, known around the UNO press room as "The demi-Tasses."

MR GEORGE BORMAN JOINS THE PRINCESSES

PARIS NEWSLETTER

from Evelyn Irons

AMONG the princesses, counts and colonels who live in a decaying manor house near Paris a new guest is settling in—George Borman, biscuit-maker.

The princesses are Russian emigres — fugitives from the Bolshevik revolution. Mr Borman — tall, stooping, white-haired and 78 years old—likes his new home. But he still thinks of Reading, Berks, where he lived in a six-roomed house in School Terrace until he moved to Paris in 1947 to be near his children.

He was a corporal in the Reading Home Guard. Now he is one of 200 people ending their days in the house at Sainte Genevieve des Bois, which was bought, with three neighbouring villas by racehorse owner Dorothy Paget 18 years ago, and supported by her until the outbreak of war in 1939.

Now the French Government pays 215 a month for [illegible] admitted to the home from a long waiting list.

In Tsarist Russia, Mr Borman owned the two great biscuit factories he inherited from his father. In Reading he worked in a biscuit factory. "I invented several new kinds of English biscuits," he said with pride as we talked in the flagged hall of the Manor, beneath a giant oil portrait of Tsar Alexander III. He also wrote poems in English, had four volumes published in London—at his own expense.

TSAR'S THRONE

Living in a single room in one of the villas I found Princess Anne Galitzine, still slim, blonde and elegant, singing Mozart's Ave Verum in a powerful soprano at [illegible] piano. She [illegible]

The Princess married Prince Dmitri Galitzine, former officer in the Imperial Cavalry, as her second husband 22 years ago, in Bulgaria. They lived at the Sainte Genevieve house from its inception.

Prince Dmitri, composer of religious music, died four months ago.

What solutions have these Russians for the present world crisis?

"Only war can break the Soviet hold on Russia," says the Princess.

"Not war—revolution from inside," says Mr Borman.

Blonde, French-born Princess Antoinette Mestchersky, whose mother-in-law founded the institution with Miss Paget, now runs the place.

She showed me the Tsar's red velvet throne from the Russian Embassy in Paris, treasured at the Manor.

A doctor and eight nurses look after the 50 bedridden guests. There are four Russian priests with flowing beards. Russian servants do the chores.

"People admitted here are lucky," says the princess briskly. "They have everything they want."

AT THE THEATRE

WITH [illegible] Paris theatres [illegible] and August get the feeling that they have chosen the wrong time.

One of the few new plays—and the only one in English—to be seen in Paris now is "The Good Old Days," at the American Summer Theatre, installed in the Vieux Colombier (Old Dovecote) Theatre in St. Germain des Pres, where the Existentialists come from. "The Good Old Days" is set in the Middle West in 1935.

This play, by Meyer Levin, author of the first film to be made in Palestine, has had a bad Press. It deserves it. Only about 60 people were in the theatre the night I was there and few stayed for the last act.

Even daring discussions on free love and contraceptives failed to fascinate them.

There is only one French girl in the cast. The rest of the players are Americans.

Seats cost 6s. 6d to 14s. 6d, and the tickets admit to the Vieux Colombier Night Club in the cellar downstairs. Here Negroes and arty girls of St Germain bepop on a handkerchief square of dance floor in an economical decor of old wine and spirit bottles hung from the rafters. [illegible] 6d in the shops) get a table. Those paying 6s 6d for a bottle of beer stand at the bar.

ONE G.B.

IN the British Bank near the Madeleine they are saying few tourists than last year are coming to change travellers cheques. On a 20-mile trip from Paris I saw only one car with a GB plate.

You might therefore think that fewer Britons are coming to France this season. Not so. According to the French Commissariat-General of Tourism, there are many more. Estimated total for the season is 800,000 to 900,000, against 570,000 last year. They have totted up the numbers of English people going to the Riviera: 35,257 in the first six months of this year. In 1950 at the same period the total was 26,930.

Solution of the paradox—many Britons are avoiding Paris and going direct to the resorts. Paris is too expensive.

LOVE — AND GARLIC

QUOTE of the week for tourists sensitive to Paris smells: "People say garlic discourages love. But this is not true. Garlic will never keep a woman away from a man—if he has money." (Said by Paul [illegible]

"Why, Mr Martin, what a lovely wad!"

• BY • THE • WAY •

by Beachcomber

SMACK into the brimless bowler flases comes this loose talk of depriving gas-inspectors of their bowlers.

I am aware that there is some truth in the remark of the jaded and too sophisticated hostess who said with languid insolence, "When you've seen one gas-inspector's bowler, you've seen them all." It is also true that gas-inspectors' bowlers always look either as if they had been left out all night, or as if nondescript sandwiches had been eaten off them for some weeks on end. But I agree with the inspector who said, "These hats protect our heads when we are reading meters in the dark." Moreover, they are a badge of office, guaranteeing that the wearer is a serious-minded, fully qualified meter-reader, and not a gadabout apprentice, glancing sideways at girls all the time.

They earn their bowlers

THESE men have to put up with such idiotic questions as: "Have you read any good meters lately?" And they have to humour the anti-social hog who says: "I really can't think why you do this. What's it for?" In his recent "Anthology of Meter Readings," for which he consulted more than five hundred notebooks of his colleagues, Mr Edgar Clayton, who read for the old Stokes-Womersley Gas Company, quotes some delightful figures—for instance "Index reading: 342, add two ciphers," which was one of Mr George Farnham's masterpieces. Mr Farnham, who read gas at Basingstoke University subsequently became chief meter-reader for the Edmonton Gas Company. His bowler is now in the Natural History Museum at Cheltenham.

Tail-piece

THEN, as the sun sank in a great red ball of fire behind the mountains, Gwynneth *(to be continued).*

Prodnose: But——

Myself: To your hole, rat!

YOUR BIRTHDAY ....By STELLA

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9

BORN today, you have a strong, firm nature. You have a good head for business and seldom, if ever, get shortchanged in any deal! Confident and self-reliant you have high ambitions and go after what you want without letting any kind of opposition get in your way. You appreciate the value of money and know how to make what you have earn more. You are inclined toward materialism and should cultivate the intellectual and spiritual side of your nature a little more.

Learn to find more happiness in good books, fine music and beautiful art. You are a fine host or hostess and know how to manage people well. A fluent conversationalist, you can keep the ball rolling at any party. By nature rather flirtatious, you may cause misunderstanding. Actually, you are loyal to the "one person" you love, but being a good mixer, you will also have a host of casual friends.

You are highly adaptable to circumstances, as well, and no matter what kind of a mixup your impulsiveness may get you into, your tact, charm and diplomacy gets you out!

An excellent judge of human nature, you are rarely fooled by a bluffer. You can foretell, as a rule, the motivations of others and are prepared to meet all arguments or opposition. This is a fine asset in your career, especially if it be politics, selling or any kind of contact work.

Although you have kindliness and sympathy for those less fortunate than yourself, you are not one to be imposed upon. You believe that anyone asking for public or private aid should be willing to help himself as much as possible.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Get out and meet the public. Broaden your circle of acquaintances and you will find it brings a new outlook.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—This can be the day for a new start. Your job may take a new turn or you might cultivate a hobby.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—This can be an exciting day. Get out and make new friends. Change your environment if it is dull.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Try something different today. An original idea can prove a turning point in your career.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—If you are looking for a new job, this may be the day to find it. Opportunities should be good.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Don't let yourself be too extravagant. You may want to relax but also watch the budget.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Finish your work early today so that you can attend a friendly gathering. Entertain at home, maybe.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Make long-range plans. Your mind should be clear and your judgment good. Examine offered opportunities.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—You may hear of a friend's engagement. Offer congratulations—even if you are a little envious.

TAURUS (April 21-May 21)—You may receive a surprise from a distance. Study the details before you act upon it. Be thoughtful.

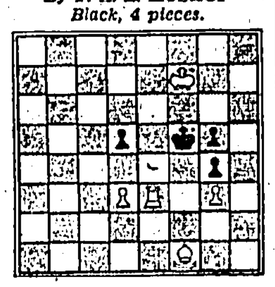
GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—You may be able to combine pleasure and business profitably. Ask a client out to luncheon.

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—There is a better trend for you today. Keep an eye open for a good opportunity and then take advantage of it.

CHESS PROBLEM

By F. A. L. KUSKOP

Black, 4 pieces.



White, 5 pieces.
White to play: mate in three.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1, R—QB3, any; 2, Q; R, B, or Kt mates.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the first president to occupy the White House.
2. How does Iran rank with other nations in the production of oil?
3. Where in the United States are oil wells drilled in water?
4. What is stored in the magazine of a ship?
5. Can you name the Seven Wonders of the World?
6. Where was George Arliss born?

(Answers on Page 10)

INTELLIGENCE TEST

Sound advice

By T. O. HARE.

HERE is sound advice, embodied (or embedded) in a somewhat stilted quatrain:

Many an hour of dance and song
Is spoilt because it lasts too long;
Therefore—since for this I grieve—
MEN, FORGET NOT WHEN TO LEAVE.

The last line serves another purpose. Can you, by rearranging its letters, produce the title of a famous play?

(Solution on Page 10)

POCKET CARTOON

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: North. North-South game.

N.
♠ A J 10 8
♥ A K 7 6 5 3
♦ K Q
♣ A

W.
♠ 9 10 9 8 2
♥ Q 10 9 8
♦ J 10 9 6
♣ 6 5 2

E.
♠ 7 6 4 3
♥ J
♦ A 5 3 2
♣ K J 9 5

S.
♠ K Q J 5
♥ 4
♦ 8 7 4
♣ Q 10 7 4

North bids Two Clubs and South Two Diamonds; then North Two Hearts and South Two Spades. North bids Four Spades, a jump bid showing strong trump support and by inference inviting a slam, as a simple raise to Three Spades could not be passed. South's hand is better than it might be, so he bids Five Spades and North goes Six Spades.

West lead ♦J to East's ♦A. The best return is a trump. South's safest plan is to set up the dummy. At trick 3 ♥K is cashed; then three low Hearts are ruffed by South, using dummy's ♠10 and ♦K as entries. Back to dummy with ♣A and ♠A and ♠J draw East's trumps. South must not attempt to cash both ♥A and ♥K early in the play.

London Express Service.

DUMB-BELLS

• BARBS

BY HAL COCHRAN

THE song of the reckless motorist is full of sharp turns and flats.

• • •

Sunday is when the exceptional man does half as much as he planned to do.

• • •

Excessive fat is a matter of one's frame of mind, says a

psychiatrist. If you're overweight, it must have been something you thought.

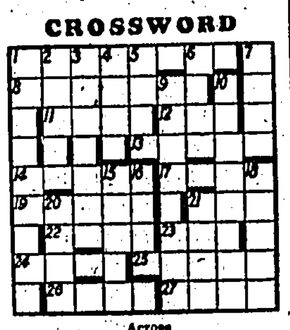
• • •

In all driving classes the pupils are sure to flunk until they learn how to pass properly.

• • •

A professor says too many people go sour on their job. Maybe because they always take their own sweet time.

CROSSWORD



Across

1. They conceal real reasons. (6)
8. Could be the artist's cat. (7)
11. Proves ripe for a change. (4)
12. Half an orange. (3)
13. By no means small. (5)
14. This may be considered dialect. (5)
17. A broken pane. (4)
19. Surely her daughter was Pearl? (5)
21. Suggests the way. (3)
22. Wax the opening ceremony. (4)
23. This for should teach you something. (9)
24. Is in return after the rule that may be made absolute. (5)
25. Let it become ownership. (6)
26. It may be of salad. (4)
27. Plaything. (4)

Down

1. Ten rump in notable order. (9)
2. Quiet instruction during a raid. (5)
3. A Building. (7)
4. A change of diet. (4)
5. A real change your lordship. (4)
6. To do this would cause a separation. (4)
7. Taken from all fluent speakers. (4)
9. Send. (6)
10. This does not suggest an unprofitable deal, clumsy though the trader may be. (6)
15. The knight returns with an alternative. (6)
16. To many it would suggest foxes, to others contact. (4)
18. Capes you may take in your stride. (6)
20. It is always tars. (4)
21. Good, very successfully, as fake success. (4)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across: 1, Vivaldi. 6, Ensnare. 9, Spore. 10, Ilient. 11, Tool. 12, Coital. 13, Lot. 15, Knell. 18, Pandora. 21, Standard. 24, Orbit. 25, Dorsal. 26, Vicarious. 27, Inset. 28, Ichabod. Down: 1, Vital. 2, Dole. 3, Sheet. 4, Ancient. 5, Ah.

★ ★ WOMANSENSE ★ ★

THE GIRL FROM INYANGA

Miss Greta Ward, 21, of Inyanga, Southern Rhodesia, was a first-nighter at the Comedy Theatre recently. She wears a strapless gown of blue grosgrain and a white petalled straw cloche.

—(London Express Service.)

Negligees To Lead Double Lives In Summer Activities

FUNCTIONAL styling, designed to take a leading part in many summer activities, marks negligees and robes for warm weather. Many interpretations of the dual-purpose robe are available, of particular importance for vacation and travel wardrobes. Shorter lengths are stressed throughout the American market, from breakfast coats through terry robes. These frequently have a price advantage over full-length robes. In addition, they are cooler, less "in the way," and more versatile since they can often be worn for streetwear as well as in the home.

MORE SHEER FABRICS — silk, rayon and cotton — are used this season by negligee manufacturers. While the sheers are traditional in boudoir ensembles, they are now seen frequently in hostess fashions. Early acceptance by Southern stores promises success for sheers for warm weather.

COTTONS offer the greatest choice, ranging from sturdy denims to semi-sheer handkerchief batistes. The various embossed cottons with their interesting dimensional effects are highlighted. These are especially effective in stylised prints in bold colours against pastel grounds. Puckered sheers which are not too transparent are set for summer volume. The fact that they pack easily and do not require much ironing contributes to their appeal.

Types that lend themselves to summer popularity include:

THE DUSTER, a big success style, that can be worn as a robe at home or as a coat or dress for marketing or over a swimsuit. Sleeveless cuts are good warm weather news in dusters. Bold checks and plaids are favoured in denim, cotton, and linen-like rayons. The duster in seersucker is an easy-to-pack item appropriate for vacation wardrobes for its endless uses.

THE SHORT TERRY robe, street length or shorter. This is a useful wrap after the shower or at the beach. In addition to the tailored wrap, there are styled-up terry dusters, shirts, and brief jackets. Ball fringe, accents, and contrasting collars add interest.

THE STREET-LENGTH fitted robe is not only a breakfast coat. It frequently is sufficiently styled for evening entertaining at home. Sometimes its cool neckline cut makes it appropriate as a sun dress too.

Household Hints

If you iron your plastic curtains to soften and smooth them, set the iron at the lowest possible heat, and use a press cloth or the plastic may melt.

• • •

Do you have difficulty in laundering nylon curtains satisfactorily? Try this method: shake the curtains gently to remove loose dust, then rinse in cold water. Wash in lukewarm suds or a standard household detergent, but do not bleach. Rinse twice in lukewarm water, squeeze out moisture without wringing or twisting. Hang over parallel lines, squaring the corners. Press lengthwise while slightly damp, with a warm (not hot) iron. If you wash the curtains in the washing machine, first put them into a pillow-case.

Sartorial Success

Cabri original

By ALICE ALDEN

THE beautifully done evening dress teamed with a matching full-length coat is a distinguished fashion that is popular for summer. It appears in various collections and at a wide price range, making it a smart sartorial success story. A well-known New York house offers a beautiful version of this fashion, the black silk taffeta dress hugging the figure through the bodice to the hipline, where it is shirred and caught with a bias band that extends in a strap over one shoulder, with a rhinestone heart pinned to one side. The cuffs of the matching full length coat carry the same sparkling accent.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Willy Toad Was Very Happy

—But This Good News Distressed the Shadows—

By MAX TRELL

WILLY Toad was hopping up and down, and Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, knew that he must be happy about something. Because usually Willy just sat quietly, trying to look as if he were asleep so that if a fly buzzed by he could shoot out his tongue and catch it.

"Willy," said Hanid when she and Knarf came up to the spot where he was hopping up and down, "why are you so happy today?"

"Whee!" squeaked Willy, hopping up and down faster.

"Tell us the news, Willy," urged Knarf.

Tried to Hop

"The news! Whee! Hip-hip-hooray!" Here Willy hopped over Knarf's head, then over Hanid's head; then he tried to hop over his own head, which he couldn't do of course, so he fell flat on his face and Knarf and Hanid grabbed him to keep him quiet.

"All right, all right, let me go and I'll tell you the news." He was as good as his word. He sat down on a twig and told them the news. "I'm going to get married."

"Oh, Willy, how wonderful!" cried Hanid. "Who is it?"

"Who is who?" said Willy in a puzzled tone. "You mean, who is my wife going to be?"

Hanid said that was exactly what she meant.

"Her name is Margaret-Rosemary."

Knarf, after thinking about this for a minute or two, finally said that he didn't know any toads by that name.

"But Margaret-Rosemary isn't a toad. She's a cow."

"A cow, Willy! But toads can't marry cows."

Willy said he didn't see why not. "Roosters marry chickens," he said. "Rams marry sheep. Ganders marry geese. They're all different. I don't see why—"

"But they aren't different, Willy."

"They aren't? A rooster isn't a chicken, is he? And a chicken isn't a rooster."

Hanid explained that a rooster really was a chicken. "He's a Mr Chicken. A ram is a Mr Sheep. A gander is a Mr Goose. They're all the same kind of creatures, though."

"Oh," said Willy, sounding quite surprised.

"But a toad and a cow are quite different. Toads marry other toads. Cows marry bulls."

"I'm going to get married," Willy said.

"That's too bad," said Willy. "Margaret-Rosemary won't be happy when she hears about this. Look, here she comes now!" he suddenly exclaimed.

Loud Tramping

Sure enough they heard a loud tramping in the bushes a few feet off, and the next second there was a loud "Moo-oo!" "She's calling me," said Willy. "Margaret - Rosemary, come here please!"

The cow appeared. "Ah, you have company, my dear," said the cow.

Willy introduced Knarf and Hanid. Then he said, "My dear Margaret-Rosemary, I've just been told some awful news. We can't get married on account of you're a cow and I'm a toad."

"That's just what I came to tell you myself," replied Margaret - Rosemary. "It's too bad."

Knarf and Hanid were glad to see that neither Willy Toad nor Margaret-Rosemary the cow seemed particularly sad about not being able to marry each other. Finally, after bowing politely to Knarf and Hanid and saying "Moo" again to Willy, Margaret - Rosemary walked slowly off. "Well," said Willy, "that's that. Now I do know a lovely lady-toad. Her name is Flippina. She lives in a hollow trunk on the other side of the brook. I think I'll ask her to be my wife. I guess I'd better hurry, too, before some other toad asks her first." And with a wave of his paw Willy went hopping off just as happily as ever.

Rupert and Simon—28

From the drawer the Professor takes out a powerful magnifying glass and peeps through it at the locket. "Hm, ha, just as I thought," he murmurs in some excitement. "Here, little bear, you hold this more steady while I look more closely. That tiny mark that we thought only a scratch is really a wonderful piece of engraving. Through this glass I can see the whole pattern. I'm not much of an artist, but I'll try to draw it for you." Fetching pencil and paper, he works steadily while Rupert looks on with growing interest.

SOUTH AFRICANS LOSE EIGHT WICKETS FOR 39 AGAINST WARWICKSHIRE

Birmingham, Aug. 8.

Once again the South African batting has collapsed in dramatic style. In a hectic hour and a half on the Edgbaston ground here against Warwickshire, the Championship leaders, the touring team lost eight wickets for 39 runs.

Then Norman Mann and Geoff Chubb stayed for the last 40 minutes before stumps were drawn and the South Africans, with two wickets left, finished 163 runs behind.

With their score at 67 runs for eight wickets they need another 14 runs to avoid the follow on.

All this happened after Warwickshire had scored 230 runs when put in to bat by Dudley Nourse. Following their shock against Somerset and the disaster against Glamorgan in the two previous matches, the South Africans are having a bad spell.

It is interesting to note that Nourse put Glamorgan in to bat in the previous match—a gamble which failed.

PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT

A crowd approaching 25,000 were given plenty of excitement today.

Warwickshire had reached 118 runs for three wickets by lunch but afterwards Athol Rowan, with his off-spinners, got amongst the wickets.

When the ball began to "bite," Rowan carried all before him and accomplished his best performance of the tour in taking eight wickets for 106 runs. His last six were obtained for 24 runs.

The South Africans, however, had to bat on the same pitch and they were never comfortable against the Warwickshire attack, which was weakened because their two chief bowlers, Tom Pritchard and Eric Hollies, were too unfit to play.

Wickets tumbled quickly and had it not been for Mann and Chubb they would have been forced to follow on before the close.

About 15,000 people were present at the start. Chubb and Melle made an occasional ball lift and at 14 runs Gardner turned one which rose sharply into the hands of the backward short-leg.

Melle sometimes pitched short and Ord hooked him twice for fours.

The South African pace-men could get little out of the pitch and Ord and Taylor settled in. At 52 runs Nourse called on Athol Rowan, who made a ball pop in his first over. He soon gained success, Ord lifting an on drive and being well caught by McLean.

This brought together the two New Zealanders, Taylor and Hitchcock, who decided on aggressive tactics.

Hitchcock, a lefthander, swept Mansell for four and then on drove the same bowler for six.

Taylor took two fours off Rowan to reach 53 runs out of 104 in just under an hour and three-quarters.

The stand added 57 runs in 40 minutes, Hitchcock being caught in the last over before lunch.

Athol Rowan, with his off-spinners, came into his own, with vengeance after lunch, taking the last seven wickets before tea, which was taken with Warwickshire all out at 230 runs.

Don Taylor gave an impressive display for almost two and a half hours, during which time he scored 73 runs. Tom Dollery, Warwickshire's captain, also played well for his 52 runs.

DRAMATIC CRICKET

Dramatic cricket took place when the South Africans batted and, for the third match running, they found themselves struggling. Their troubles began in the fourth over when Waite called for a sharp single and Weeks, from mid-on, threw down the stumps with Eric Rowan out of his ground.

In the same over Keith Dollery, the Australian, took his first wicket for Warwickshire when he held a low return catch in dismissing Van Ryneveld.

Grove joined in by getting Waite leg-before and next over Dollery knocked McLean's middle stump flat. That made four out for 10 runs.

Dollery bowled fast medium with an occasional quicker ball and showed a fluent action. Cheetham and Nourse checked the collapse for a while but the breakdown began again as soon as Weeks went on with leftarm slows.

He dismissed Nourse with the aid of a smart catch at first slip and two balls later Mansell fell in the same way.

Grove kept one end tied down and when Athol Rowan gave a catch off him to second slip, seven men were cut for 37 runs. Cheetham made a brave effort to stop the rot, staying 70 minutes before another sharply turning ball flew off the bat to the slips.

The eighth wicket fell at 39 runs but Warwickshire failed to finish the innings, Mann and Chubb offering determined resistance for the last 40 minutes.

They carried the total to 67 runs, the South Africans finishing 163 runs behind with two wickets left.—Reuter.

YORKSHIRE OUT FOR 123

London, Aug. 8.

Yorkshire, second in the Championship table to Warwickshire, the Champions-elect, were all out for 123 runs in their match with Leicestershire today.

But Leicestershire then fared even worse, and were dismissed for 75 runs.

At the close Yorkshire were 88 runs for no wickets in their second innings and so lead by 136 runs.

The soft pitch, which dried slowly, encouraged the Leicestershire captain to put in Yorkshire to bat, and the decision was quickly justified for Yorkshire had lost six wickets for 97 runs at lunch.

A fighting knock of 33 runs by Norman Yardley, the Yorkshire captain, and a valuable 32 runs by Victor Wilson saved the Yorkshire innings from complete disaster.

Jackson bowled his off-spinners with cunning and accuracy and finished with four wickets for 25 runs.

Then Appleyard, with fast cutters, and Wardle, with his left-arm spinners, exploited the wicket so that Leicestershire, after being 21 runs for one wicket, had scored only 39 runs for seven wickets at tea.

Leicestershire were soon all out for 75 runs and Appleyard had an analysis of five wickets for 36 runs and Wardle took four wickets for 30 runs.

CENTURY BY MAY

While the grim fight for runs took place at Leicester, young Peter May, the Cambridge University and Test player, hit another century for Surrey against Essex, and his captain, Michael Barton, obtained his first century of the season.

This was May's eighth century of the season and his 167 runs included 23 fours and one six, and took him four and a half hours.

Barton hit 13 fours in his 117 runs, being at the crease for four hours and 20 minutes.

Bill Voce, famous as the Test bowling partner of Harold Larwood and now the Nottinghamshire coach, made his first appearance for the county side today and, with his fast medium left-arm bowling, took five wickets for 81 runs against Sussex.

Sussex were mainly indebted to a fine not out century by Charles Oakes in making a total of 317 runs. Oakes batted for three hours and 35 minutes and hit one six and 17 fours in his 123 runs.—Reuter.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

London, Aug. 8.

The following were the close of play scores in first-class county cricket matches which commenced today.

At Portsmouth: Hampshire 277 for five (Rogers 175 not out) against Gloucestershire. Heavy rain caused stumps to be drawn early.

At Chesterfield: Worcester 268 (Broadbent 63, Bird 64, Gladwin, right-arm fast medium swing bowler, six for 108). Derbyshire right of no wicket.

At Canterbury: Middlesex 208 for five declared (Robertson 52, Bill Edrich 67, Denis Compton 53). Kent 59 for two.

At Leicester: Yorkshire 123 (Jackson, right-arm offbreak bowler, four for 25) and 88 for no wicket. Leicestershire 75 (Appleyard, right-arm fast medium bowler, five for 36, Wardle, left-arm slow bowler, four for 30).

At Nottingham: Sussex 317 (G. Doggart 57, C. Oakes 123 not out, Voce, left-arm fast medium bowler, five for 81). Nottinghamshire 33 for no wicket.

At Weston Super Mare: Somerset 312 (Lawrence 70, Stephenson 62). Northamptonshire 32 for one wicket.

At Southend: Surrey 432 for nine (Barton 117, May 167, Whittaker 51 not out) against Essex.

At Cardiff: Lancashire 116 for two (Washbrook 63 not out) against Glamorgan. Rain restricted play.—Reuter.

LOWSON'S OPERATION

Leeds, Aug. 8.

Frank Lowson, the Yorkshire and England opening batsman who is to tour India with the MCC this winter, will undergo an operation for varicose veins in about three weeks' time.

Lowson will be available for the Fifth Test Match against South Africa, beginning at Kensington Oval on August 16, if selected.—Reuter.

YARNOLD'S RECORD

London, Aug. 8.

Harry Yarnold, Worcester's wicketkeeper, is being presented with a ball suitably mounted with which he set up a world record for stumping against Scotland early last month.

Yarnold stumped six batsmen and caught another. Yarnold headed the wicketkeepers' list for the past two seasons with 110 victims in 1949 and 94 in the past season.—Reuter.

INDIANS TO PLAY

London, Aug. 8.

Three Indians—Vijay Hazare, Vinoo Mankad and Polly Umrigar—are among the 20 Test cricketers who have accepted invitations to play in the first Festival match at Kingston, Surrey, beginning August 29.

They will play for a Commonwealth XI which includes Khan Mohammed, of Pakistan, against an England XI (Khan Mohammed has chosen playing for Somerset.—Reuter.

Women Don't Get A Chance In Continental Tennis

Says GLORIA BUTLER

New York, Aug. 8.

European tennis federations generally were criticised today by Miss Gloria Butler, of New York and Monte Carlo, for their attitude towards young women players seeking experience.

Miss Butler, who organised tournaments at Monte Carlo, arrived aboard the liner Nieuw Amsterdam. With her were Miss "Nellie" F. Hermsen, aged 26, of Amsterdam, a Dutch champion, and Miss Jacqueline Macellin, of Paris, a ranking French player.

The three have been travelling and playing together in international tournaments since 1949.

"European tennis federations would not help in getting the young European players over here for experience," Miss Butler said in an interview. "Competition is much better in the United States and the only way young players can improve their game is to play against better players.

ONLY THE ENGLISH

"The English here are the only ones who do anything for their young players. The European associations would not do a thing for the young women players."

Pointing to Miss Hermsen, Miss Butler said: "She cannot even get rackets and tennis balls to play with."

Miss Hermsen remarked: "I will stay until my money runs out and when it does I will have to go back and I will probably be a stowaway or polish brass on the ship to get back to Holland."

The three attractive players came to the United States to compete in the Essex County tournament in Massachusetts, in the Longwood Cricket Club tournament in Boston, the National Championships at Forest Hills, New York, on the Pacific Coast and later in Mexico and Brazil.—Reuter.

ERIC ROWAN HITS OUT AT LEEDS

Eric Rowan (South Africa) who scored 236 (his highest test score) scores a boundary off R. Tattersall in the Fourth Test at Leeds.

Indians Lead American League

New York, Aug. 8.

Bob Porterfield, former New York Yankee right hander, knocked his ex-mates out of first place today by hurling a 4-1 victory for the Washington Senators.

The Yankees' defeat combined with a Cleveland victory lifted the Indians to the top of the American League by half a game.

Veteran Senator first baseman Mickey Vernon gave Porterfield all the batting support he needed to win over Vic Raschi, the big Yankee ace seeking his 17th victory. Vernon blasted two homers, each with a runner on base.

FELLER'S 18TH

Bob Feller pitched the Cleveland Indians into first place in the American League and became the first major league hurler to win 18 games this season, the Indians downing the Saint Louis Browns, 2-1. A pop double by centre fielder Larry Doby scored both Cleveland runs.

Third baseman George Kell's single into left field drove home pinch hitter Steve Souchock with the winning run in the 11th inning as the Tigers defeated the Chicago White Sox at Detroit, 6-5. Winner Dizzy Trout was the third Detroit pitcher.

Philadelphia at Boston was rained out.

Big Dodger first baseman Gil Hodges blasted his 32nd home run of the season as Brooklyn turned back the New York Giants, 7-2. The teams were to play a second game at night. Hodges' homer put him one ahead of Pittsburgh's Ralph Kiner in their hot two-man race.

Centre fielder Duke Snider and right fielder Carl Furillo also batted homers.

Stopping late-inning rallies in both games, the Cincinnati Reds swept a double header with the Chicago Cubs, 7-5 and 4-3. Chicago right fielder Gene Hermanski slammed out a three-run homer in the first game.

Pitcher Ewell Blackwell had to have help from Ken Raffensberger as the Cubs rallied for four runs in the eighth. Herm Wehmeier went the route in the second game, though the Cubs got to him for two runs in the eighth after scoring in the fifth.

New York at Brooklyn (2nd game), Boston at Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh at St. Louis are all night games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Washington	4	7	1
New York	1	9	0

Winning pitcher Bob Porterfield, loser Vic Raschi.

Cleveland	2	5	0
St. Louis	1	6	1

Winning pitcher Bob Feller, loser Tommy Byrne.

Detroit (11 innings)	6	17	4
Chicago	5	12	0

Winning pitcher Dizzy Trout, loser Saul Rogovin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn (1st game)	7	8	0
New York	2	6	2

Winning pitcher Carl Erskine, loser Jim Hearn.

Cincinnati (1st game)	7	14	0
Chicago	5	9	0

Winning pitcher Ewell Blackwell, loser Paul Minner.

Cincinnati (2nd game)	4	8	0
Chicago	3	5	0

Winning pitcher Herm Wehmeier, loser Frank Hiller.—Associated Press.

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

Warwickshire Win Two Festival Places

One of the oddities of the cricket season has been the regularity with which Warwickshire players have been overlooked for representative games. No Test honours for them; no member of the side in the first Gentlemen versus Players match.

And so to the Scarborough Festival, the most famous of our cricket occasions of the season outside the Test series. In the MCC versus Yorkshire game (September 1, 3, 4) again no Warwickshire player has been selected for the MCC.

One must wait until the next game — Gentlemen v. Players before a Warwickshire man is called upon. He is wicket-keeper Spooner who is to tour India with the MCC this winter. Spooner's omission from our current Test side was a big surprise. He should be given every opportunity of representative cricket.

Hutton is to captain the Players in this match.

In the last game of the Festival, Evans will keep wicket for T. N. Pearce's XI against the South Africans. However, Warwickshire's pace bowler from New Zealand, Pritchard, is included.

As I overheard someone say: "Perhaps the reason for so few Warwickshire men in these big games is that the organisers don't want them to finish in two days."

THUMBS UP

Like most touring sides the South African cricketers have formed an exclusive club to be called the Noursemen Club. A green tie with a flesh-coloured Viking's head will be the insignia.

On the rest of the tour the ties will be worn every Monday, and once back in South Africa the members — 16 players, manager, three Press representatives, and two broadcasters — will wear the tie on the first Saturday of every month. Failure to do so will cost a round of drinks.

When members meet the left thumb will be raised — in recognition of Nourse's great innings played with a fractured left thumb—and the greeting "Heyhey" called.

DORIS HART'S VIEW

Who are the best prospects among British women lawn tennis players?

Miss Doris Hart, American holder of the Wimbledon championship, singled out Miss Helen Fletcher and Miss Pat Ward when this question was put to her in New York.

Miss Hart, who also shared the women's doubles and mixed doubles titles at Wimbledon, said:

"I think Helen Fletcher's playing in the United States will help her. She is a little erratic and didn't do very well at Wimbledon but she hits the ball hard, unlike most English girls, who reply on soft hitting and run around too much.

"Helen takes changes and I think she has real promise."

ALL IN THE GAME

Football club officials need to be architects, builders and archaeologists these days. Problem facing the re-formed Kent League side Bexleyheath and Welling when preparing their ground for the first senior game there for 12 years was to trace the old drainage system.

Trouble was that the soil level had been raised considerably. One manhole was located, but the others remained obstinately hidden. Then Alderman H. Turner, the club chairman, hit upon the idea of running through a pre-war film of a sports meeting held on the ground.

When the old stand — blitzed during the war — came into view the film was stopped. By calculations and accurate digging the drains were traced.

Now the club are preparing plans for ground improvements most of which will be carried out by club members.

CENTURIONS ALL

All the players who will be coming to London for the first-ever world amateur billiards championship at Soho Square in the autumn have made century breaks.

Wilson Jones, twice champion of his native India, regularly runs up breaks of 300. Edmund Hoslem, of N. Ireland, has made a championship break of 219 unfinished, and top break by Scottish champion Walter Ramsago is 295. This, however, is 77 less than the best break of the Welsh champion, Walter Pierce.

Such totals as these would have staggered the amateurs of John Roberts's day, and even caused that great man to raise his professional eyebrows a little. Fifty years ago an average of nine or ten a visit to the table would have been sufficient to have won the championship.

Frank Edwards, aged 42 and winner of the English amateur title for the last three years, made five breaks of more than 100, and one of 262 in one session. Robert Marshall, who is 40, and holds the Australian and Empire amateur championships, made 289 unfinished in the last Australian championship, and scored 17,626 in 36 sessions.

STARTLING CRICKET

No match in Ealing CC's history is likely to produce such startling cricket as that in the game against Vernon Newton's XI.

Ealing batted first. They lost their first six wickets for 17 runs, so club captain, E. Ingram, declared. By lunch Newton's XI had lost seven wickets for 16 and were all out for 29.

By scoring 120 in their second innings Ealing set their opponents 109 to win. They scored 108 and the match was tied.

ONE FOR THE CAPTAIN

Here is a golfing feat which can have few, if any, parallels. Mr C. R. Macklin holed the 117-yard 17th at Upminster GC in one. That in itself is not a particularly unusual feat, but Mr Macklin happens to be club captain.

I wonder how many club captains have holed out in one during a term of office?

—(London Express Service)

Physical Culture Ass'n Meets

The Drafting Committee of the Hongkong Physical Culture Association held a preliminary meeting at VRC yesterday to discuss the association's byelaws and rules.

With Mr K. W. Sear in the chair, it was agreed that pending further consultations with the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation, the association is to be called the "Hongkong Physical Culture Association" whose main aim is to promote gymnastic physical training and weightlifting.

It was further agreed that upon official formation, association's physical culture competitions will be restricted to amateurs only.

The meeting is to continue at 5.30 p.m. today at VRC.

Decathlon Man To Coach Israel

New York, Aug. 8.

Irving Mondschein, former three-time U.S. Decathlon Champion, left New York today aboard an Israeli airliner for London en route to Israel, where he will serve as athletic consultant to the Israeli Department of Physical Education. Mondschein now is a college coach.—United Press.

FIFTY OVERS EACH INNINGS WON'T WORK

Says HERBERT SUTCLIFFE

Latest suggestion I have heard for brightening first-class cricket—and that is something I am all in favour of—is to limit the number of overs per innings to, say, fifty.

The idea, which comes from someone who describes himself as "a cricket lover but not a cricket expert," might seem to have much to commend it—at first glance. On examination, however, it clearly has more "cons" than "pros."

It might be all right for Saturday afternoon League cricket, but in first-class games it just wouldn't work out.

Fifty overs averaging three minutes each would mean that each innings would be over in two and a half hours: that the first day's play would see the completion of an innings by each team, and, given fine weather, the game would be ended in two days.

FEW CENTURIES

As each innings would only produce about 150 runs, there would be few brilliant centuries from Len Hutton, Denis Compton, and company.

Again, to my mind, a limitation of overs would tend to cause even slower play, for the captains would introduce tactics to discourage quick scoring.

More than anything else, spectators love to see a brilliant batsman indulging his complete repertoire of strokes and this crowd-pulling factor would have to be considered when any change of rule was contemplated.

No, to introduce a limitation of overs would be a step in the wrong direction. Rather than improve, it would lower the standard of cricket.

Even a hundred overs each innings would not satisfy me, although in that case the match would last a full three days.

GOLF'S RICHEST COMPETITION

Chicago, Aug. 9.

Golf's richest show, the $56,000 "World" Championship with concurrent men's and women's open competitions, opens Thursday with U.S. Open Champion Ben Hogan among the contestants. — Associated Press.

SWIMMING RECORD

Hamilton, Aug. 8.

John Marshall, of Australia, again bettered his world mark for the 440-yard freestyle by swimming the distance in 4 mins 30 secs in a special invitation event at the Mid-Ocean meet last night.—Associated Press.

Johnny Leach To Play Here On August 13

Acceptance of Hongkong's invitation by Johnny Leach, the Table Tennis World Champion, to take part in a series of exhibition games in Hongkong, was received by Mr Chung Wing-kwong, President of the Hongkong Table Tennis Association yesterday.

Leach and his French partner, Michael Haguenauer, are touring Australia and are expected to arrive here on August 13. They are on a world tour.

A three-night series of exhibition games will be held. The first will be played on Tuesday, August 14, the second on the Wednesday and the third on the Friday. The games, which will be played under the Davis Cup style—four singles and a doubles—will be held at the Southorn Playground Covered Court, commencing at 8 p.m. nightly.

H. E. the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, has kindly consented to be present on the first night.

HONGKONG'S TEAMS

Hongkong will be represented by the following:

First Night—Chung Chin-ping and Keung Wing-ning, singles; and Sit Sui-cho and Fu Ki-fong, doubles.

Second Night—Chau Chun-kau and Li Ping, singles and Keung Wing-ning and Chung Hing-chau, doubles.

Third Night—Sit Sui-cho and Fu Ki-fong, singles; and Chung Chin-ping and Li Ping, doubles.

Hongkong's representatives are regarded the finest players in the Far East. Chung Chin-ping is the present Colony Champion and Keung Wing-ning the runner-up.

Sit Sui-cho, who did not take part in the local competition last year, is the South-east Asia Champion. At the South-east Asia Tournament held recently in Singapore he beat the champions of India, Singapore and French Indo-China. The runner-up in that tournament was Fu Ki-fong.

FINE OPPOSITION

Judging from the performances and reputation of the local exponents, the visitors will be assured of some fine opposition, which, according to a message the Association recently received, they did not encounter in Australia.

Prices of admission are $10, $6 and $3.50. The $10 tickets are nearly sold out. Tickets may be obtained at the Association's headquarters at No. 81, Connaught Road, Central, the Nathan Hotel and at the Southorn Playground. Accommodation will be for about 2,500 persons.

The entertainment sub-committee have a lavish plan for the visitors. Upon their arrival on Monday next, they will be entertained to a reception at the Tai Tung Restaurant the same evening. Leach and his partner will be taken around the Island the next day on a sight-seeing tour and tiffin and dinner parties have been arranged.

A souvenir programme of the visit will be published both in English and Chinese. The programme is in the hands of the President, Mr Chung Wing-kwong.

THE LEGENDARY JIMMY HOGAN IS BACK ON THE JOB

The greatest soccer coach of all time, the legendary Jimmy Hogan, is back on the job. He has undertaken the task of attempting to get Brentford back to the First Division, and this dynamic man of 65 had no sooner accepted the post of coach at Griffin Park than he had the players called up as early as July 16 and whipped them away to the Sussex coast for a week's seaside training at Middleton-on-Sea.

Now Middleton-on-Sea is more renowned for its cricketers—Hugh Bartlett, Hubert Doggart and Billy Griffith all live there—but the Brentford boys have made the inhabitants Soccer-conscious and they are left wondering at the ability of Hogan still to "do his stuff."

The intensity of Manager Jackie Gibbons' promotion ambition is reflected in his near-martinet rule of the players—early call-up, training on the sands or on nearby Bognor FC's pitch morning and afternoon, no evening diversions such as dances and theatres, and off to bed by 10 o'clock.

Hogan, of course, was the man who put Austria on the soccer map in collaboration with the late Hugo Meisl, and he points proudly to the fact that Vienna FC, Wacker and Rapide came to England for the Festival of Britain matches and beat all opposition, including League Champions Spurs. But he still speaks with awe of the wonder of Stanley Matthews.

A REVELATION

To watch Hogan at work is a revelation. While I was there he was teaching body sway, and he had the players swerving their torsos from the hips so that they feinted with their bodies to go one way while their legs went the other. He also had them moving the ball from the outside of one foot to the inside of the other, and he himself demonstrated the Matthews trick of taking the ball right up to an opponent, swaying the body to the left, and then flicking the ball with the outside of the right foot and darting away to the right with it. At 65, Hogan did it perfectly.

"If I can only find two young players for the first team every season, my labours will have been worthwhile, and I shall not regret refusing the job of National coach to the Eire FA," said Hogan. "Brentford have many youngsters and there is a grand team spirit among them. I have not known better." And Jimmy has been round a bit!

The Brentford players, while at Middleton-on-Sea, gave an impromptu concert for parties of World Wars One and Two from Queen Mary's Hospital for disabled servicemen at Roehampton, who were on one of the monthly outings provided by the British colony in Ecuador, who have sent over £700 in three years.

LAWN BOWLS TEAMS

The following are Club selections for League lawn bowls fixtures on Saturday, August 11, all games to commence at 3.30 p.m. sharp unless otherwise stated:

IRC

1st Division Recreio "White" at Sookunpoo at 4 p.m.: M. I. Razack, A. R. Minu, A. M. Omar, U. M. Omar; J. Hoosen, I. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, A. K. Minu; S. Yusuf, K. M. Rumjahn, M. B. Hassan, U. A. Rumjahn.

2nd Division v HKFC at Sookunpoo at 3.30 p.m.: S. O. Bux, J. S. A. Curreem, S. M. Rumjahn, I. Ali; A. M. Kadir, A. H. Seemin, A. J. Hussain, A. R. Razack; I. Kitchell, A. M. Wahab, M. Y. Adal, J. M. A. Rumjahn.

Filipino Club

2nd Division (Home) v Prison Officers at 4 p.m.: F. G. da Luz, V. A. Ribeiro, F. J. Medina, Dr Alienza; A. M. Quinn, F. J. Hunt, M. T. Nunes, R. Bass; W. F. Chang, H. J. Noronha, J. T. Cotton, H. Y. Hsu.

3rd Division (Away) v Recreio at 4 p.m.: M. H. Jono, L. A. Peres, V. A. Neves C. A. Coelho; W. A. Palmer, R. J. Manalac, H. A. Ribeiro, F. J. Rodrigues; George Pang, C. M. Xavier, C. M. Castilho, L. A. Gutierrez.

Reserves:—R. J. Ribeiro & R. Gomes.

HKFC

Against KBGC on Saturday (away):

K. B. Baker, Dr Shaw, N. Rakusen, E. Greenwood, E. Strange, L. G. Young, J. Watson, T. Pile, I. V. Carrel, N. Craig, E. Tuck, B. I. Bickford.

Against IRC on Saturday (away):

L. Parker, K. A. Baker, R. C. Butler, K. Forrow, E. Gautier, F. Young, J. Skinner, S. Sloan, S. Darby, A. Roberts, D. Rendell, C. Strange. Reserve, P. Cottier.

Recreio

1st Division "Blue" v Taikoo Club at Taikoo.—N.A. Beltrao, A.P. Pereira, R.F. Luz, J. Luz; A.A. Lopes, H.A. Ozorio, C.C. Pereira L.E. Noronha; F.M. Alarcoun, G.A. Guterres, C.L. Passos, J.E.V. Ribeiro.

1st Division "White" v IRC at IRC.—J.M. Guterrez, H.R. Pinna, F.X.M. Silva, L.F. Xavier; J. Rocha, G.A. Noronha, C.P. Basto, C. Roza Pereira; R.M.V. Ribeiro, A.E. Gomes, M.A. Baptista, A.M. Souza.

3rd Division v Football Club at Recreio.—J. Fonseca, D.C. Alves, A.A. Remedios, S.A. Colaco; R. Campos, J.L.S. Alves, A.N. Other, J.J. Basto; C. Noronha, J.A. Victor, A. Ferreira, L. Rozario.

PRC

1st Division v Craigengower Cricket Club at CCC.—A. Stewart, S. Howarth, A.E. Jones, H.B. Dewar; T. Kavanagh, D. Fitches, G. Perkins, W.J.D. Cameron; H. Finney, W.B. Foster, G. Bond, C. Dowman. Reserve, P. Metcalf.

3rd Division v Kowloon Dock Club at Hunghom.—J. Duffy, S.A. Harding, G. Artiss, J.H. Goodman; T. Pilkington, D.S. Roberts, F.W. Hollands, J.E. Hayward; J.M. Martin, W. Gillies, J.H. Evans, T.J. Hemsley.

CCC

1st Division v Police Recreation Club at PRC.—J.W. Leonard, J.H. Xavier, A.E. Coates, B.W. Bradbury; R. Tay, D.A. Rozario, F. Lee, J.S. Landolt; H. Greenslade, W.C. Ogley, C.R. Rosselet, G.A. Souza.

3rd Division v Kowloon Cricket Club at CCC.—E. Bellamy, A.M.L. Soares, J. Fox, H.W. Rancail; T.A. Leonard, H. Dempster, E.A.V. Remedios, S. Leonard; N. Morris, S.S. Ismail, G.S. Ladd, H.A. Botelho.

Invitation To Singapore's Strong Men

Singapore, Aug. 8.

Italy has invited the Singapore Amateur Weight-lifting Federation to send a team to the World Weight-lifting Championships at Milan, but it looks like the bid isn't going to be accepted.

Mr B.L. Dunsford, president of the Federation, said he didn't think that Singapore presently had any lifters of world class, though this British colony did make an impressive showing at the Asian Games.

TOO CLOSE

Mr Dunsford added that World Championships, set for Oct. 26 to 28, "are being held too close to our own Senior Championships this year, and we would rather wait and see what calibre of lifters we have before thinking of sending a purely Singapore team overseas."

Singapore lifters already are training for the 1952 Olympics.

TODAY'S SPORT

SWIMMING

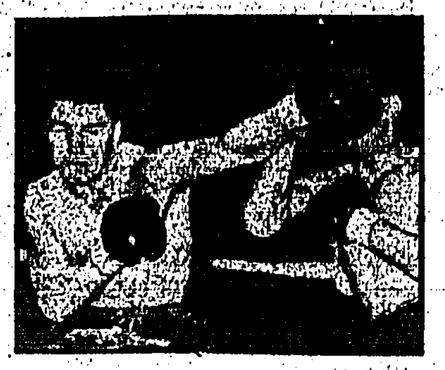
First day finals of Hongkong Chinese Amateur Swimming Association Inter-Club Aquatic Meet at the Ritz, North Point, commencing 6.30 p.m.

DON COCKELL SAYS: I use my left . . . they know they've been hit

Lloyd Marshall Gave Me My Only Scar

By DON COCKELL

as told to JOHN MACADAM



Don Cockell says he uses his left for a finishing punch—unlike the orthodox boxer. Here he is demonstrating the punch—with Mark Hart on the receiving end.

The young gentleman lays his hand on his wife's arm and looks dreamily across the promenade to the dazzling blue of the Mediterranean.

He is a good-looking young man with a scar below the left eye. He is relaxed under his umbrella, and plucks under the neck of his shirt at the loose flesh as he says, "See what I've got to work on!" He goes on to say....

You couldn't say I was anything extraordinary at school in Battersea. I wasn't particularly good at any subject. None of that Gene Tunney business of being a Shakespearian scholar or anything.

I was just average with the books, and besides I was this big fellow I've told you about who was too big to fight with anybody my age.

The scar? I got that from Lloyd Marshall, and a broken nose—playing cricket when I was 13. Never had another mark in the ring, but this one was something.

It was just a park game and the ball came off the ground a bit fast—it was the usual park ground—and caught me in the face. Nan was a bit annoyed.

IN THE BLITZ

Nan? She's my grannie who brought me up in the little house in Mendip-crescent, Battersea. Me and Tim, the cat who never mews. Ever seen a cat that doesn't mew? Tim didn't. Maybe it was the blitz. I went through it as a kid in Battersea. The same bomb blew up Johnny Peters and Tim....

He smiles at the recollection, although I can recall from personal recollection of blitzes in Battersea that there war nothing much there to smile about.

....and then I went through the blitz in Glasgow and Carshalton and back in Battersea again. It seemed almost to follow me about. I wasn't a blitz baby, but I guess I spent most of my growing-up years in the noise.

Maybe it was because of these blitz years, but I always seemed to be forced to live out of my natural element; the older people, the people in superior circumstances to grannie's and mine in the ordinary way, came to the shelters and gave me a picture of folk I hadn't had before.

IN MY STRIDE

Now I take them all as they come—in my stride. Even in a place like this.

You get used to the idea of having a lot of people around you all the time. When you're in the ring there's only one fellow across from you but a terrible lot around. You get used to the feeling of them being there and it's good to be in a place like this where you feel alone.

The only guy here who knows I'm a fighter....

He gives a bear-hug to the waiter who is bringing me another fin a l'eau and makes a mock pretence of defence...

....is Pierre, and he sees I get plenty to eat. I like to eat, and I know I'll get it at home from Irene. I think I'll take Pierre home to Weybridge with me. He'd be a riot in my barber's shop. And with Nan. She's only 74. Officially? Mrs Bolster. No. Never sees my fights, Irene's the only one I like to have at the ringside.

Uncle Bill is a builder in Carshalton, and he is called Alfred Potter—now please don't think that we are making up names like Potter, Bolster and my own name, Cockell, they are all of two syllables, but there is only one syllable in my punch. I have a left hook which is, how do you say?

Here the fighter fights for a word and finds something from the scented air and makes a motion which is how the French say, formidable. There is a mosquito that goes madly around and he hooks at it with his left hand, grins, and says....

I am a left-hander. I did all my chores in school, like writing and drawing with the left hand, and never used my right hand at all—always the left.

SURPRISED

Now, when I fight, I always use my left hand as if I didn't have a right. I use it as the normal fighter uses his right hand as the finishing punch. When they get my left hand, me being a left-handed man, they're surprised by the strength I have in it.

I stand in the ordinary way but when I produce my left hand they know that I have hit them with something that left-handed boxers do not normally possess. I have a punch in the left hand because I am a left-hander. That is out of the ordinary and I am not sticking out my chest when I say that.

The young gentleman appraises a passing acquaplanent, takes another sip of his orange juice, smiles once more into the blue, and goes on....

I would have liked to have played football but I knew fairly soon that I was not good enough. I played for junior teams after I left school, and had a chance of being a fairly useful centre half, but I knew that wasn't good enough.

I swam but I wasn't too good at that, and I came to the conclusion that boxing was the only way open to me. So I became a boxer.

—(London Express Service)

TOMORROW
Don Cockell tells how he beat a fourteen-and-a-half-stone policeman—and turned professional

The American Women Have Wightman Cup Problems

Says FRED PERRY

A team of seven British women have arrived in New York. They have not gone there for fun. They have the difficult task of trying to win the Wightman Cup from the best the United States has to offer.

When you consider that Britain has only won the cup four times since its inception in 1923 we certainly have food for thought.

Britain cannot win, and I do not think anyone expects them to.

Under the captaincy of Mrs D.C. Shepherd Barron, a former member of the "get the cup back from the U.S." contingent, the following have made the trips: Mrs J. Walker-Smith, Miss J. Quertier, Mrs A. J. Mottram, Miss Kay Tuckey, Miss Pat Ward and Miss Helen Fletcher.

NEWCOMERS

Miss Ward and Miss Fletcher are new to the Wightman Cup. They have a great opportunity of learning something on this trip.

There is one thing to be said for a summer season in the USA—there is a chance to see how USA players work like mad to improve their game.

It is unfortunate that it was not possible to include one or even two other new players; but after all the U.S. Tennis Association must be considered in these matters and the LTA must send the best available team it only out of courtesy as Great Britain cannot see the Wightman Cup [illegible]

Looking at the tested players, we do know that Mrs Walker Smith will work hard in an effort to gain a point for Britain. Unfortunately we also know that she is hardly a match for the Americans.

HITS HARD

Miss Kay Tuckey hits hard and will continue to hit hard until she won or lost. If she plays one of the USA's lower-ranking players she might win, particularly if the American is not in top form.

Miss Jean Quertier has been a disappointment in recent years, the amazing repertoire of shots has never been pieced together the way her admirers had hoped.

She can play brilliantly and she can play badly. She has never seemed to be able to get her teeth into a match the way the Americans do.

I think Mrs Mottram will be used for doubles only. She generally keeps her side of the court going well.

Helen Fletcher, 19, and Pat Ward, 22, have the chance of a lifetime. Everything is on their side. [illegible] them for they are being groomed for the future.

U.S. PROBLEMS

Thinking in terms of the future, I would like to have seen Susan Partridge, 21, and Lorna Cornell, 19, make the trip.

The United States are going to have a few problems too. True they have Doris Hart, Shirley Fry, Louis Brough, Margaret du Pont, Beverly Baker, Nancy Chaffe, and Mrs Pat Todd. But let us look closely at these names.

Miss Brough has a suspect arm and there is a possibility that she may not ever be able to reproduce her form that won her three successive Wimbledon titles.

Mrs du Pont has slipped badly in the last year. If Miss Brough does not play, then I am sure Mrs du Pont will give up also.

Mrs Todd is not playing a lot in international matches. While Nancy Chaffee says she is going to retire when she marries.

In these circumstances it would be wise to give experience to a couple of young players.

It will be interesting to see if the Americans decide to play new California star, Maureen Connolly who, at 16, has beaten Nancy Chaffee four successive [illegible]

Royal H.K. Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 32. Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J.G. Fisher, MBE, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated August 7, 1951.

Force Headquarters

Depot Training. Squad A55—Kennedy Road range, zeroing. Squads A56, A57—Aiming IV, other points of aim. Miniature range, other points of aim. Squad A58—Snap-shooting. Miniature range, snap-shooting. Squad A59—PWT. 1. Loading and unloading. Miniature range, introduction shoot. Squads A60, A61—stripping, assembling, sight setting, daily cleaning. Loading and unloading.

Intelligence Unit Training. HQ Section, advanced and new course Tuesday August 14. Lecture—Staff duties. Advanced course. Advanced course Thursday August 16. Weapon training sten. II Section Wednesday August 15. Lecture "Recce Reports". Lieut. Luddington. Signals training. Lieut. M. Holroyd.

Pay. Pay for personnel of "B" Coy attending week-end camp at Tai Lam July 28-29 will be paid by O.C. "B" Coy on Monday August 20.

Hongkong Regiment

Duties. Orderly officer of the week Lieut. G.C. Hamilton. Next for duty Lieut. J.A. King. Orderly sergeant of the week Sgt. K.J. Hanmer. Next for duty Sgt. W.J. Derby.

Alliance First Anniversary. Tuesday August 14 is the first anniversary of the granting of the Alliance by H.M. the King between The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) and The Hongkong Regiment. To mark the occasion the C.O. has decided that this day should be celebrated as a holiday which as far as the Regiment is concerned means that there will be no evening training parades on this day. To further mark this occasion it has been decided that various functions will take place either on the actual day or later. Full details of these functions will be notified later.

Training. Infantry Battalion. "A" Coy Tuesday August 14. No parade. "B" Coy Monday August 13. Programme (i) Office procedure in the field—Coy HQ personnel. (ii) Platoon Commanders disposal. 5.30 p.m. Murray Parade Ground. Dress Clean Fatigue O.G. "C" Coy Tuesday August 14. No parade. HQ Coy. M.G. Platoon Tuesday August 14. No parade. Signals Platoon Monday August 13. Programme Signal exercise 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. Parade 5.30 p.m. Murray Parade Ground. Dress Clean Fatigue Q.G. 3" Mortar Platoon Tuesday August 14. No parade. M.T. Platoon Monday August 13. Programme Driving instruction. 5.30 p.m. Murray Parade Ground. Clean Fatigue Overalls. M.T. Platoon Thursday August 16. Programme driving instruction. 5.30 p.m. Murray Parade Ground. Fatigue Overalls. R.A. Sec (Specialist Cadre) Wednesday August 15. Programme as detailed by O.C. Parade 5.30 p.m. QM's office Regimental HQ. Plain clothes. C. & R. Troop. Parade 5.30 p.m. Thursday August 16 at A.H.Q. Ops Room for trade training.

Training Office Procedure in the Field. On Monday August 13 a small exercise will be held on Murray Parade ground to give instruction in Office procedure in the field incorporating the use of R/T. The following will attend:—All Coy HQ's. Specialist Pl HQ's. Full details of the exercise will be published separately.

Warning Order Exercise "Listen-In". This exercise will be held during the period August 18-19. The following sub-units of the Regiment will take part for the period 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday August 18:—Bn HQ, All HQ, Sigs Pl, MG Pl, Mor Pl, MT Pl—complete. Home Guard—complete. Full details of the exercise will be issued separately.

Organisation QM's Stores. With effect from Friday August 17 to include Monday August 27 i.e. for one week the QM's Stores will be moving from present location to the New HQ in Happy Valley. For this week coy comds will see that instruction does not require arms or other stores which need be drawn from the QM's Stores or the Armoury. This ruling does not repeat not effect 'B' Coy half-day field day on Wednesday August 22.

Field Day "B" Coy. 'B' Coy will hold a half-day field day on Wednesday August 22. Full details will be published later.

Officer's Shop. The officers shop Hongkong will close on August 3 for repairs and will re-open on August 20. The Tailor's Shop adjoining the Office's Shop will remain open for business as usual during this period.

Home Guard

Training. Thursday August 16. Programme lecture on positions and how to man them. Parade 5.30 p.m. Murray Parade Ground. Clean Fatigue Overalls.

H.K. Auxiliary Air Force

Trade Training. Thursday August 9. M.T. drivers. Trade training will continue for the following personnel:—P. Wong, W.F. Yeung, H.K.H. Tang, M.H. Khan. Transport will be collected by the M.T. instructor from opposite SSQ RAF Kai Tak at 5 p.m. and will proceed to Salisbury Road to pick up u/t drivers at 5.30 p.m. Fighter Plotters 'B' Watch. There will be no trade training for members of B1 and B2 Watches, Friday August 10. Radar Operators. All radar operators are to attend a lecture by S.L. Berry at 5.30 p.m. in the HHKDF HQ. Air Traffic Control section. Training will continue as per syllabus for those detailed by separate letter. Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 5.45 p.m. Saturday August 11. Auxiliary. Duty Driver. V.S. Becker is to report to Sgt. O'Connor for duty at the HKAAF Hangar at 2 p.m. Monday August 13. Clerk G.D. Course. Members of this course are to attend at HQ Defence Force at 5.30 p.m. to continue their training. Observers training. All u/t observers are to attend a lecture on the operation of the K20 Camera at HKAAF Hangar at 6 p.m. Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 5.30 p.m. Tuesday August 14. Air traffic control section. Training will continue as per syllabus for those detailed by separate letter. Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 5.45 p.m. to continue their driving instruction:—D.J. Ribeiro, K.H. Wong, R.B. Fung, C.K.P. Chan. Transport will be collected by the M.T. instructor from opposite SSQ RAF Kai Tak at 6 p.m. and will proceed to Salisbury Road to pick up u/t drivers at 5.30 p.m. Clerk P.A. Course. Members of this course are to attend HQ Defence Force at 5.30 p.m. for practical work. P.L. Yick is added to this course. Radar Operators 'B' Watch. Members are to attend a lecture by F.L. Butt at the Technical College. Transport leaves HQ Defence Force at 5.30 p.m. Wednesday August 15. M.T. driver. All M.T. drivers (trained and untrained) are to attend for a lecture by F/Sgt. Holland at 6 p.m. on Wednesday August 15 in the M.T. section RAF Kai Tak. Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 5.30 p.m. Squadron Groundcrew. All untrained Squadron groundcrew are to attend for trade training at the HKAAF Hangar at 6 p.m. Any trained groundcrew who cannot attend as detailed with their respective flights may attend on this evening. Transport will leave Salisbury Road at 5.30 p.m. HKAAF Police Course. Weapon training will continue at Kai Tak under Cpl. Bull. Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 5.30 p.m. Nursing Orderlies. Members of this course are to attend for a lecture by P.O. Hamler at HQ Defence Force at 5.30 p.m.

Flying Programme. Friday August 10. The following pilots and 'A' flight groundcrew are to attend for flying at 6 p.m.: Gauntlett, Fraser, Proudman, Kelly, Warne, Robertson, Strange, Wigram, Hudspeth, Bain, Jennings, Marsh. Transport leaves Salisbury Road 5.20 p.m. Saturday August 11. The following pilots, 'B' flight groundcrew and u/t observers as detailed in training programme are required at the Hangar at 2 p.m.: Gauntlett, Proudman, Fraser, Robertson, Kelly, Warne, Wigram, Strange, Moss, Randall, Jennings, Hudspeth, Bain, Marsh. Transport leaves Salisbury Road 1.30 p.m. Sunday August 12. The following pilots are to attend for flying (cooperation with 3 R.T.R.): Warne, Kelly, Robertson, Strange, Wigram, Bain, Jennings, Moss, Randall, Hudspeth, Marsh. Transport leaves Salisbury Road 8.15 a.m. Wednesday August 15. Location HQ HHKDF. 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. All aircrew trained and untrained. Lecture—Escape and evasion—P.O. Graham. 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. The following pilots are excused the above lecture and asked to attend a Spitfire Handling lecture by S.L. Rake: Wood, Jones, Fraser, Gillespie, Warne. 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. u/t Harvard pilots and u/t Armourers. Lecture—Cpl. Calderbank, lecturer. 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. u/t Observers, A/C Recce—P.O. Tindall. 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. u/t Auster Pilots and LAC Randall. Lecture—principles of flight—S.L. Rake. The following aircrew are required for annual medical examination at HHKDF at 5.30 p.m.: Munro, Proudman, Gauntlett, Wigram, Fraser, McKelvie.

Shooting. Rifle shooting will take place for airwomen interested at RAF Kai Tak at 10 a.m. on Sunday August 12 under Cpl. Bull. Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 9.30 a.m. There will be no shooting practice on Thursday evening for airmen until further notice.

Identity Cards. The following are to collect their identity cards from the Adjutant, HKAAF at HQ Defence Force:—A.N. Rumjahn, A. Garcia, Cheung Pui Yeung, M.A. Saydan, Miss A. Ho, L.A. Benn.

H.K. Women's Volunteer Force (Army and Nursing Branch)

Training. Drivers section. Parade HQ HHKDF 5.30 p.m. Monday August 13. Programme. map reading. Use of compass. Lecture. Driving practice. 5.30 p.m. Wednesday August 15 or Friday August 17. Transport—after August 17 no transport will be available for driving training until Monday August 27. Pay duties. Next parade Monday August 13. There will be no parade on Monday August 20. C. & R. Troop. Parade 5.30 p.m. Thursday August 16 at A.H.Q. Ops Room for trade training. Nursing Course. Next parade Monday August 13. Programme First aid. Please note that the First aid examination will take place on Monday August 27. Dress for all parades will be khaki drill.

(sgd.) E. HOLMES-BROWN,
for Commandant,
R.H.K.D.F.

Notice

Sport—Swimming. Land Forces Hongkong versus The Hongkong Regiment. The Army, comprising all units in Land Forces Hongkong have challenged The Hongkong Regiment to a Swimming Match. This Meet will take place at the Victoria Recreation Club on Wednesday August 15 commencing at 6.30 p.m. The following have been selected to represent the Regiment in this match:—R. Gorely, A.V. Lopes, G. Saunders, N.I. Meffan, G. Kew, G.M. da Silva, G.I. Marshall, R.E. Low, C.L. Huang, A.B. Marques, R.E. Loureiro, V.D. Russell, E.L. Ride, E.J. Noronha. All members of the Regiment are asked to turn up to give support on this occasion. Admission to the Meet is $1.20. Tickets available at the door.

St. John Ambulance Orders

Order by Comm. A. el Arculli, O.B.E., K. St., Commissioner of St. J.A.B., Hongkong District Order No. 32/51 dated August 9, 1951.

Ambulance Duties, Hongkong.—12.8.51 to 18.8.51, Confucian Division; 19.8.51 to 25.8.51, H.K.Y.M.C.A. Division.

Ambulance Duties, Kowloon.—13.8.51 to 19.8.51, Tsimshatsui Division; 20.8.51 to 26.8.51, Kowloon Y.M.C.A. Division.

Beach Duties, Hongkong.—Saturday August 11, 2 p.m. Repulse Bay, Wanchai "A" Division; Big Wave Bay, Central Division; Shek-O, Wanchai "B" Division. Sunday August 12, 9.30 a.m. Repulse Bay, Confucian Division; Big Wave Bay, Eastern Division; Shek-O, Chung Sing Division. 1.30 p.m. Repulse Bay, Sih Nam Division; Big Wave Bay, Causeway Bay Division; Shek-O, Western Dist. Division.

Penetration Squad Duties.—Sunday August 12, M.O. Lam Shui-kee, Dentist Dr Yap Jim-hwee and H.K. Y.M.C.A. Nursing Division. Next for duty M.O. M. H. Lau and Dentist Dr N. J. Wheipton.

Allocation Duties for Nursing Division in August.—Ambulance Duties, Central Nursing Division; Street Sleeper Shelter Duties, King's Nursing Division; Penetration Squad Duties, H.K.Y.M.C.A. Nursing Division; Beach Duties, Manshuen Nursing Division.

Aquatic Sports Committee Meeting.—A meeting of Aquatic Sports Committee will be held on Monday, August 13, 1951 at 7.15 p.m. at Headquarters, Tai Hang Road.

Table Tennis Tournament.—The result of last week's Table Tennis Tournament, sponsored by Members' Mess, is shown as follows.—Confucian beat Sih Nam 5-1; S.C.A.A. beat Causeway Bay 6-3; Chung Sing beat Western Dist. K.F. 5-1; Shaukiwan beat Sih Nam 5-4; Chung Sing beat K.C.O.B. 5-1.

Memorial Fund.—Officers and Members are reminded that the Memorial Fund is open, and donations may be sent to Brigade Headquarters.

Enrolment.—Sih Nam Ambulance Division—Ptes. Chiu Chung-ki, Lee Tack-kwong, Yuen Pui-kuen, Han Kong-tim, Lee Tai-chiu, [illegible] 31.7.51.

Promotion and Appointment.—Western Dist. W.A. Nursing Division—Auxiliary Lady [illegible] appointed Cpl. w.e.f. 26.7.51. South China Athletic Association Division—A/O [illegible] promoted. D/O [illegible] promoted A/O w.e.f. [illegible]

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	9th Aug.*
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	10th Aug.
"YOCHOW"	Bangkok	10 a.m.	11th Aug.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Djakarta, (Cheribon?), Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	5 p.m.	13th Aug.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	15th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	15th Aug.*
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m.	17th Aug.
"COURLIS"	Saigon & Phompenh	10 a.m.	19th Aug.
"ANSHUN"	Singapore, Penang & Port Swettenham	5 p.m.	28th Aug.

* Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM

"HANYANG"	Tientsin	6 p.m.	9th Aug.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	a.m.	10th Aug.
"FENGTIEN"	Port Swettenham	7 a.m.	10th Aug.
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta & Bintan	9 a.m.	11th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	14th Aug.
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok		15th Aug.
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta & Bintan		18th Aug.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"CHANGTE"	Kure & Kobe	13/14th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	19th Aug.
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	20th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	2nd Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	7 a.m.	10th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe		15th Aug.
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila		16th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Japan		30th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	9th Aug.
"AUTOMEDON"	London & Holland	23rd Aug.
"AGAPENOR"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Sept.
"MARON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Sept.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

	Sails Liverpool	Sails Rotterdam	Arrives Hong Kong
S. "AUTOMEDON"	Sailed	—	15th Aug.
G. "PERSEUS"	do	—	16th Aug.
G. "MYRMIDON"	do	—	29th Aug.
G. "MARON"	do	—	4th Sept.
S. "BELLEROPHON"	do	—	8th Sept.
G. "PYRRHUS"	13th Aug.	17th Aug.	15th Sept.
S. "ANTILOCHUS"	21st Aug.	—	29th Sept.
G. "CYCLOPS"	28th Aug.	—	5th Oct.
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	4th Sept.	—	8th Oct.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
* Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"DONA AURORA"	29th Aug.
"MENESTHEUS"	14th Sept.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route		Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) (Connects at Bangkok with U.B.A. to Rangoon)	7.30 a.m. Tues. Fri.	6.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Saigon/Singapore	(DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed.	6.10 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Wed.	4.45 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Haiphong	(DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri.	4.00 p.m. Fri.

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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875. 32144. 24878.

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENALDER"	U.K. via Singapore	11th Aug.
"BENMHOR"	— do —	12th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	— do —	on or abt. 24th Aug.
"BENVANNOCH"	— do —	" 18th Sept.
"BENAVON"	— do —	" 23rd Sept.

SAILINGS

		Loading on or abt.
"BENALDER"	Kobe & Yokohama	13th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth, London & Middlesborough.	20th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp.	8th Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull.	23rd Sept.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan, Aden, & Port Said.
* Calls Manila, Tawau, Sandakan, and Jesselton.

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FURNISHED or unfurnished self-contained flat preferably with garage space and with no less than two bedrooms wanted by reputable British company before 1st September, 1951. Please reply Box 23, "China Mail."

FOR SALE

FLOWER and vegetable seeds (large type):—New seeds for 1951/2 season have just been unpacked. Please ask for our price list. The Clover Flower Shop, Gloucester Arcade.

H.K. GOVERNMENT Import and Export Licence Forms, 10 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

WILL FORMS, Power of Attorney Forms, Tenancy Agreement Forms on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS of cargo exported from Hongkong and South China, compiled by the Sworn Measurers, $15 from the "S. C. M. Post."

NOTICE

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 60 cents per share less tax has been declared in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1951.

This dividend will be payable on or after Monday, 27th August, 1951, at the Registered Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

Notice is hereby also given that the Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 18th day of August to the 27th day of August, 1951, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. H. RAWLINGS,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "AGAPENOR"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between 10 a.m. and noon on August 9 and 10, 1951, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

Hongkong, August 8, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/s "DONA ALICIA"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Holt's Wharf from 10 a.m. on August 9 and 10, 1951, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

Hongkong, August 8, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's m.v. "LA MARSEILLAISE"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 14th August, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 15th August, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 3rd September, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 8th August, 1951.

ACHESON ON ASIAN AID PLAN

Washington, Aug. 8.

The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said today the suggested cuts of $50,000,000 from the proposed economic aid programme for Southeast Asia would make more difficult and delay economic recovery in the Philippines.

He continued, "Moreover, the military assistance which we are providing to assist in eliminating the Communist guerilla threat will prove useless in the long run, if conditions which have given rise to and nourished the Huk movement are permitted to continue."

Mr Acheson wrote a letter to Chairman James P. Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee urging approval of the full $8,500,000,000 foreign aid programme.

Chairman Richards has proposed a $700,000,000 reduction, comprising a $550,000,000 reduction for Europe and $150,000,000 for Asiatic nations.

Mr Acheson said any reduction in the proposed foreign aid programme would "run counter to our national interests ... and seriously endanger the success of our efforts to build strength in Europe and Asia."

The State Secretary said the Southeast Asia cut, if made by the Congress, would have to be made in programmes for one or all of Formosa, the Philippines, Indo-China or India.

If reductions were made in the programme for Formosa, Mr Acheson continued, it would be impossible "to make these people relatively secure in the event of a Chinese Communist invasion." The U.S. failure to fulfill its economic aid programme in Formosa would mean that Formosa would be unable to produce the basic support required by the military forces.

He said, "In Indo-China, much of the country is a theatre of active military operations and on the outcome of these operations may hang the fate of free Asia." He added that the struggle will be a long one "even with our assistance."

Mentioning India, he said its continued freedom from "Soviet control is obviously a matter of great moment to the rest of the free nations."—United Press.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

FERD'NAND

Grizzly Experience

By Mik

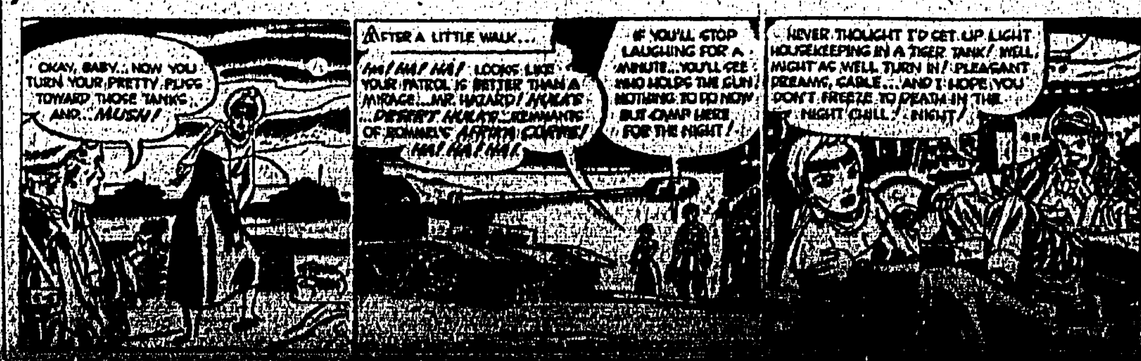
NANCY

Bloomin' Genius

By Ernie Bushmiller

JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



Revolutionary Atom Device To Be Tested

Arco, Idaho, Aug. 8.

The Atomic Energy Commission said today it will begin tests soon with its breeder reactor, revolutionary atomic furnace built to produce more fissionable material than it consumes.

The breeder reactor is only one phase of the $63,000,000 research programme at this unique testing station, former Navy gun-proving ground which covers 430,000 acres of the Eastern Idaho desert.

The construction of the breeder reactor has been completed, the AEC said and tests will start in a week. Experiments will take several weeks. When they are finished, scientists will know whether they have been successful in building the first reactor to produce more atomic "raw material" than it consumes and at the same time produce electric power.

If the $3,300,000 reactor works, it will increase potentially the United States supply of "working atoms" 340 times. Scientists said this would ease the uranium supply shortage.

Another experimental reactor here is the $25,000,000 prototype submarine thermal reactor. Manager L. Johnson said the reactor is designed to generate "great quantities of heat" which could be converted to power. The reactor is the first experimental step toward the production of atomic-powered submarines which could [illegible]

17-Million Bale U.S. Cotton Crop Forecast For 1951

Washington, Aug. 8.

An American cotton crop of 17,266,000 bales—one of the largest on record—was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture. The best ever was 18,946,000 bales in 1937.

Production last year reached only 10,012,000 bales primarily because of acreage and marketing controls, plus the fact that farmers did not fully plant up to their acreage allotments.

Today's forecast was mostly in line with trade ideas, the average guess being around 17,500,000 bales, while the Government had previously asked farmers to aim at a crop of 16,000,000 bales.

Although it had been expected that this year's crop would vastly exceed the small production of 1950, the United States has temporarily maintained its export quota scheme and to date has earmarked 3,500,000 bales for export during the first four months of the season—August to November.

For the whole of last season (12 months) exports were limited to slightly under 3,700,000 bales.

Farm experts here today expected the Government to ease restrictions on cotton exports.

HIGHER EXPORTS

It was reported that, after the cotton markets closed today, the Department of Agriculture would announce that considerably more cotton would be shipped abroad this year than last year — when the crop was very small.

It was believed that quantity export quotas would be abandoned and foreign shipments placed on an "open end" licensing system.

That would mean that the Government could keep cotton from going to Iron Curtain countries, but that other countries would be allowed to buy as much as they wanted.

Cotton was put under rigid export control last Autumn.

Export regulations now in effect set total quotas of 3,500,000 bales for the six-month period ending January 1, 1952.

Easing of export restrictions could be expected to have a strengthening effect on prices, which declined considerably in recent weeks on the basis of prospects of a big crop.—Reuter.

Hedging In Chicago Grains

Chicago, Aug. 8.

Chicago grain futures, except rye, finished around the lows for the day with wheat meeting increased hedge selling to erase earlier gains due to buying by exporters.

Wheat closed ¼ lower to ⅛ higher. Prices of grain futures closed as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	——
September	2.39¾-⅞
December	2.42⅛-¼
March (1952)	2.43⅝-¾
May	2.42⅞-¼
Corn	
Spot	——
September	1.72⅞-1.73
December	1.62⅝-⅞
March (1952)	1.65⅞
May	1.67¾
Rye	
July	1.74
September	1.75
Oats	
July	80⅛
September	63¾

New York flour—per 200 lb. sack, 12.00.—United Press.

New York Sugar Futures

New York, Aug. 8.

Domestic sugar futures No. 6 closed 8 to 11 lower.

September	5.42 bid
November	5.45 bid
March (1952)	5.53 nominal
May	5.53 "
July	5.50 "
September	5.42 "

Domestic sugar futures No. 6 closed quiet, no sales.

World sugar futures No. 4 closed 2 to 10 lower.

September	5.02 bid
January (1952)	5.09 nominal
March	5.11 bid
May	5.11 bid
July	5.11 nominal
September	5.10 "

Raw Sugar, Spot: 5.90 nominal.—Associated Press.

Cotton Market Firms Up

New York, Aug. 3.

Cotton futures seesawed nervously within a range of 38 points as traders analysed the Government's first crop forecast of the year.

After a lower opening, prices firmed when the official estimate fell below expectations.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Spot	35.95
October	34.34-34.35
December	34.34
March (1952)	34.35-34.36
May	34.34
July	34.07
October	32.68
December	32.63

—United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Spot	34.60
October	34.32-34.34
December	34.22-34.23
March (1952)	34.34
May	34.30 bid
July	33.91 bid
October	32.94 bid
December	32.26 bid

—United Press.

New York, Aug. 8.

The cotton textile market was quiet today. The Government cotton crop report, which had been awaited with considerable interest by mills and buyers, proved about in line with expectations. Dealers therefore felt the report will not be an important influence on the buying trend in cotton goods.

The wool goods market was quiet, with civilian buyers showing no inclination to make commitments.

Rayon goods were quiet.—Associated Press.

New Economy For South Korea

United Nations, N.Y., Aug. 8.

South Korea, once almost entirely agricultural, will emerge industrialised from the war which has completely destroyed North Korea's widespread industrial facilities, J. Donald Kingsley, director-general of the U.N. Korean Relief Agency, indicated today at a Press conference.

South Korea's pre-war population of more than 9,000,000 has been halved during the war and there has been speculation about rehabilitating South Korea, because before the war most of the country's industrial facilities were in North Korea. The problem is one of constituting almost from scratch a new economy.

Mr Kingsley said, "I think the objective of the United Nations continues to be the unification of Korea." The U.N. is confronted with rehabilitating war damage estimated at $2-3,000,000,000. For example, he said, Seoul lost about 85 per cent of all its industrial facilities, 75 per cent of its office space, 50 to 60 per cent of its living quarters. In Ujongbu, city of 35,000, there is only one building with walls standing more than three feet high.

He said, "Our objective should not be merely to replace what was there but attempt to provide the kind of assistance to the Koreans on the basis of which they can develop a stable economy."

One of the first steps is to replace 200,000 cattle lost in the war. Talks are going on with Pakistan, Thailand and other countries to get 20,000 cattle into Korea by next Spring and plans are under way to import brown cattle, meat and milk from Switzerland. — United Press.

Making Up Deficit

New York, Aug. 8.

More than half a million barrels a day of crude oil and products have already been found to fill this month's overseas deficit of 660,000 barrels a day caused by the Persian shut-down.

Thees figures, which were compiled on August 3, were supplied to the American Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee by its British counterpart, the Overseas Petroleum Supply Committee.

The 660,000 barrels additional supply includes 275,000 barrels of crude oil and products bought from American sources in the United States, the Caribbean area and the Middle East available for immediate collection.

The rest was said to represent increases made in British-owned production and refining.—Reuter.

POLITICAL MOTIVES SAID TO LIE BEHIND THE LIMITATION OF DIVIDENDS

London, July 27.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hugh Gaitskell, yesterday outlined the Government's proposals to overcome our present economic difficulties.

The interest aroused by his statement may have led one to believe that he was making a second Budget speech and, indeed, in one important respect it was a second instalment of his Budget proposals.

Many people had expected Mr Gaitskell to introduce statutory limitation of dividend in his April Budget. When these fears failed to materialise, some companies seemed to treat the omission as an invitation to go ahead and make hay while the sun shone.

Share prices boomed in anticipation of larger dividend pay-outs, following the thawing out of the voluntary dividend freeze. In the event, this optimism was well justified.

One hesitates to impute political motives to a Chancellor of the Exchequer, but in this case it is difficult not to do so. Had he proposed statutory limitation of wages and salaries to match the enforcement of restraint in dividend payments and linked this with a price freeze, he might have escaped this criticism. But he decided otherwise.

It seems probable, therefore, that Mr Gaitskell's speech sets the pattern for the Government's campaign in the election battle to be joined.

In the three months since the Budget, two important things have happened. The cost of living has risen beyond the capacity of wage demands to keep pace with it, and company profits have increased.

IDEAL SETTING

This—from the Government's point of view, at least—is an ideal setting for an election campaign. Had the Chancellor proposed statutory limitation of dividends in his Budget speech—that is, before the present trend of profits became an "irritant on the rest of the population"—its political effects would have been lost. But now that the high level of company profits has been well publicised, and the effect of rising prices due to world rearmament, has been felt, a "get tough with capital" policy might have the desired effect of rallying the rebel factions in the Labour Party, which are not happy about the Government's economic policy.

That these motives should now be imputed to the Chancellor is only natural. He passed over the question of wage demands with a new appeal to the trade unions to practice restraint, and hoped that the psychological effect of the dividend freeze, together with an expected levelling off of retail prices, would help towards this end.

If Mr Gaitskell fulfilled expectations, the Stock Exchange reacted just as typically. Next morning share prices slumped heavily, and this despite the fact that conditions in most sections of the market were weak in anticipation of dividend limitation. But this weakness was caused not so much by any active selling as a lack of buying. Once the new proposals were known, however, heavy selling was expected to develop — particularly in the more speculative shares, like rubbers — and jobbers marked down prices accordingly.

To a certain extent this reaction can be held to justify the Chancellor's proposal to clamp down on dividend payments. The violent movement in share prices following his statement merely lopped off some of the increase in share values that has taken place since the Budget. The companies that benefitted from this recent rise in share values — mainly industrial concerns and commodity producers—will still make profits. The rearmament programme and the inflationary rise in prices makes this inevitable. But the proportion of profits payable to shareholders will be strictly limited. The biggest cut-back will have to be made by those companies which increased their dividends most sharply after the abandonment of the voluntary restraint policy.

TWO TRENDS

In the opinion of the business community, the effect of Mr Gaitskell's proposals will be to speed up two recent trends. Investors will do everything permissible within the narrow limits set by the exchange controls to get their money out of Britain—and this can be expected to cause even more activity than recently in the Canadian security market. Secondly, it will mean that companies will find it more difficult to raise new capital, and this will force them to try to increase their borrowing from banks. (Mr Gaitskell, however, has foreseen this. One of his proposals is for a tighter control over bank advances).

This may be an unnecessarily alarmist view. Nothing that Mr Gaitskell has proposed will affect the level of profits, as distinct from dividends. After the first wave of selling has died down, the share markets will undoubtedly recover and prices will become stabilised, though at a lower level. Meanwhile, companies will be putting a larger proportion of their profits to reserve, and incidentally paying less tax on distributed profits.

Moreover, although Mr Gaitskell has not attacked the cause of internal inflation at its root, the measures he has proposed will undoubtedly have some disinflationary effect. If statutory wage restraint would be unpopular with the trade unions, and if it is beyond the power of the British Government, acting alone, to control the trend of import prices, which have contributed so much to inflation, he has at least taken some action in the only direction left open to him.

For this reason, the business community will probably reconcile itself to the new proposals, though nothing can prevent it from hoping, as it undoubtedly does, that a change of Government will mean that these proposals will never reach the Statute Book.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at $873,255. Noon prices and the morning's transactions:—

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			
HK Bank XD	1465	45 @ 1470	
		5 @ 1470	
East Asia	111		
INSURANCES			
Union	745	150 @ 760	
		200 @ 760	
		10 @ 760	
Underwriters	3¾	2000 @ 3.70	
HK Fire	135		
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	83½	85	100 @ 83
			100 @ 85
N. Pt. Wharf	5.05		1000 @ 5
			1000 @ 5.05
Dock	14½		
Provident	11.40		1500 @ 11¼
S'hai Dock	2.45		
Wheelock			400 @ 25
LAND, ETC.			
HK Hotel	5.10		
HK Land	30	30¼	500 @ 30¼
UTILITIES			
Tram	14		500 @ 10.00
			1000 @ 13.90
			5000 @ 14.
			500 @ 14.
P. Tram (O)	17½		
P. Tram (N)	8½		
Star Ferry	78½		
C. Light (O)	71¼	7.30	4500 @ 7.20
			500 @ 7.20
			500 @ 7.25
			500 @ 7.30
C. Light (N)	4.45	4.55	500 @ 4½
			2000 @ 4½
C. Light (D)	7	7.10	7500 @ 7.
Electric	26½	25	500 @ 25½
			500 @ 25.25
			1900 @ 25½
			500 @ 25¾
Telephone	11½		
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	11½	11¼	200 @ 11¼
			500 @ 11½
Rope	18½		
STORES, ETC.			
Dairy	15	15.20	4500 @ 14.90
			1500 @ 15.
			550 @ 15.
Watson	19.30	20	25 @ 19
			500 @ 19.50
L. Crawford	24½		
COTTONS			
Ewo XD	2.20		

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Aug. 8.

Prices of tin opened firmer this morning. Turnover was 100 tons, including 30 tons for cash.

Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	810
Spot tin, sellers	820
Business done at	810-820
Three-months tin, buyers	806½
Three-months tin, sellers	807
Business done at	806-805
Settlement	810

—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—

Sterling note (per £)	18.75
U.S. Dollars (per $)	4.85
Indonesia rupiahs (per 100)	3.90
Siam Baht (per 100)	27.50
Singapore (Straits)	1.61
PIC piastres (per 100)	1.55

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 8.

The Stock Exchange was mainly firm today with German bonds in the speculative spotlight. British Government bonds were higher.

Leading industrial and copper issues improved and there were small advances among some of the gold shares.

The Financial Times' Index was 130.8, up 0.1.

Japanese bonds	
"A" (4s. of 1899)	66
"B" (4s. of 1910)	58
"C" (5s. of 1907)	56
"D" (5s. of 1934)	76¾
"E" (5½s. of 1934)	103½
Consols	90

—Associated Press and United Press.

NEW YORK LOWER

New York, Aug. 8.

The stock market closed irregularly lower today with a last-minute show of recovery that brought prices up from their extreme lows.

A few high-priced stocks were off sharply, but the bulk of the active leaders showed losses running at the most into the $1 and $2 range. Gains amounted to very little in any area. Trading dropped to around 1,400,000 shares.

There was no outstanding development in the news to give the market a push. Stocks responded to individual corporate or industry developments.

Bonds were steady, changes narrow.

Curb stocks were mixed. Lower were Imperial Oil and Electric Bond & Share. Risers included Mining Corporation of Canada and Venezuela Petroleum.

Most Japanese bonds traded today gained fractionally to more than two points on small sales. Ujigawa Electric Power severs dropped one.

Dow Jones Averages:—

Industrials	263.73
Rails	81.97
Utilities	45.46

—Associated Press.

The Rubber Markets

London, Aug. 8.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, in cents per lb.	44¾-45¼
September	44¾-.45
October	42¾-43
November	40½-43
October/December	40½-41
January/March	37¾-38
April/June	34 -35

—United Press.

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, Aug. 8.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	
August	144 -144½
September	139 -139½
October	134½-135½
Number 2 rubber, August	133 -139
Number 3 rubber, August	130 -131
Number 4 rubber, August	124 -125
Spot rubber, unbaled	148 -149
Black crepe	99½-100½
No. 1 pale crepe	163 -163

—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 8.

Crude rubber spot No. One ribbed smoked sheets closed at 52 asked.—Associated Press.

NEW YORK BANK QUOTATIONS

New York, Aug. 8.

Closing bank quotations:—

Bank of American 38 bid, 39½ asked
Chase 36 bid, 38 asked
National City 45 bid, 47 asked
—Associated Press.

Freight Increases

Washington, Aug. 8.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission today authorised new railroad freight rate increases ranging from six to nine per cent.—Associated Press.

America Removes Restrictions On Cotton Exports

Washington, Aug. 8.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, today removed all restrictions on the size of cotton exports.

There will be no limit on the quantities of cotton that may be shipped under export licences. The preliminary export allocation of 3,500,000 bales has been in effect for the early months of the marketing season.

The Agriculture Department said that export licensing will be continued to enable the Department to keep the supply situation under constant review.

Today's action was in line with Mr Brannan's previous announcement that it would be the Department's policy to provide for the export of all cotton not required for domestic consumption and maintenance of necessary reserve.

In making the announcement, Mr Brannan praised the cotton farmers for surpassing the Department's 16,000,000-bale cotton goal.

He said, "The production report released today indicates the probability that the supplies of cotton during the 1951-52 season will be adequate to meet all foreseeable domestic requirements and at the same time allow unrestricted exports."

PREDICTED OUTPUTS

The following are bale predictions for leading cotton States with the first figure representing the 1951 figure and the second last year's production:

Texas, 5,000,000, 2,940,000; Mississippi, 2,000,000, 1,332,000; Arkansas, 1,500,000, 1,090,000; Alabama, 980,000, 576,000; Georgia, 920,000, 488,000; South Carolina, 860,000, 405,000; California, 1,750,000, 978,000; North Carolina, 610,000, 181,000; Tennessee, 590,000, 400,000; Louisiana, 875,000, 426,000; Oklahoma, 680,000, 242,000; Missouri, 320,000, 254,000; Arizona, 820,000, 474,000; New Mexico, 300,000, 187,000; Virginia 19,000, 4,000; Florida, 30,000, 13,000; other States 12,000, 7,000. —United Press.

Reuter adds that Mr Brannan also announced an increase of 100,000 bales in the export allocation for raw cotton linters or equivalent pulp. This brought the total 1951-52 preliminary allocation to 250,000 bales.

Pepper Market Firms Up

New York, Aug. 8.

Black pepper ruled firmer in tone although quotations were generally unchanged. Dealers indicated spot and nearby deliveries at around $1.09 a pound with later positions possibly one cent lower.

The firmer London market along with higher replacement cost in India helped to shape market sentiment. — United Press.

Simplified System Of Payments

Paris, Aug. 8.

Marshall Plan sources disclosed today that a simplified system of aid to weak countries in the European Payments Union has been put in operation, retroactive to July 1.

Sources said the change in the E.P.U. agreement was made on August 4 by the Council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation. The new system affords a more direct, simplified and streamlined method of helping the weak countries in the E.P.U. For all practical purposes, the new system benefits chiefly Austria, Greece, Iceland and Turkey.

Each member country of the O.E.E.C. is allotted a quota, representing the limits within which is surpluses or deficits would be automatically settled by credits or by gold payments. In most cases, quotas were fixed on a basis of 15 per cent of each country's 1949 total export-import trade plus "invisible" trade such as tourism, shipping and the like. During the Union's first year of operation, the weak members of the E.P.U. were helped by the United States in meeting debts to the Union through a system known as "conditional aid."

The funds involved in this aid were over and above $350,000,000. This pool was set up by the United States to help finance the E.P.U. operations. Under the "conditional aid" the United States, for example, granted one country a certain sum in dollars "on condition" that this country make a similar grant in its own currency to the E.P.U., then the fund is to be used to help weaker countries to meet their debts to the Union. Under the new system set up by the Council, sources explained, such U.S. aid to the weaker members is now going directly to the needy country with the E.P.U. acting as little more than "bookkeeper" for the operation.—United Press.

New York, Aug. 8.

Copra was sold at $175 per short ton. Coconnut oil was offered again at 13-1/4 cent a pound but dealers indicated that business might be done on a bid of 13 cents. — United Press.

CHINA MAIL
Established 1845

YUGOSLAVIA OUT TO CAPTURE TOURIST TRADE

Belgrade, Aug. 8.

Communist Yugoslavia has started an all-out drive to attract more foreign tourists to her shores.

Having now firmly abandoned her earlier Soviet-inspired suspicions of the West, she hopes next year to open her doors still wider to its tourists.

Special rates giving them a 70 per cent reduction on board, lodging and transport prices; courtesy courses for Customs and other Yugoslav officials, many of them tough ex-partisan fighters; regular inspections of tourist premises to ensure hygiene; daily shaving parades for waiters — these are some of the ways in which the authorities are trying to make holiday conditions here competitive with those in Western Europe.

Considering this country's great variety of scenery, climate and local atmosphere, many people believe that if the present standard of service and accommodation is raised, Yugoslavia has a good chance of one day becoming one of the most popular holiday countries in Europe.

M. Milan Apih, fair-haired Slovene Director of the Federal Committee for Tourism, told Reuter's correspondent, Ronald Preston, that 1951 was a "test year" in this respect.

"It is the first year that the door has really been opened and tourists who have come here so far have on the whole been satisfied with conditions in Yugoslavia," he said.

The trouble is, he said, that too few people abroad knew about the holiday possibilities of this country.

Ignorance in some cases is such, he said, that one American travel office actually sent a letter to its Yugoslav opposite number, Putnik, asking whether a Soviet visa is required for travel in Yugoslavia.

M. Apih added that next year advertising abroad for holidays in Yugoslavia would be stepped up. Material for this purpose would be sent to foreign travel agencies before the winter.

1951 VISITORS

Altogether between 15,000 and 20,000 foreign tourists are expected to visit Yugoslavia this season, of which about 1,000 had come and gone by the end of June. They are expected to bring to this country over 100 million dinars worth of badly needed foreign exchange.

M. Apih said that he hoped that next year would see 50,000 tourists visiting this country and that eventually, when existing resources had been improved and fully utilised, three or four times that number would come.

The prewar figure was between 20,000 and 30,000 tourists a year—mostly Czechs and Hungarians.

The largest number of visitors this year is expected to come from Austria and the Free Territory of Trieste. Next comes Britain, with about 1,500 to 2,000, the United States between 400 to 800, France, Holland, Belgium, Western Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

Five complete hotels have been reserved for Austrian tourists on the Dalmatian coast for the whole season, lasting from May to October.

The Cominform countries permit no tourists to visit Yugoslavia.

Round tours by motor coach from foreign countries and visits by American and other luxury liners on cruises are being permitted for the first time this year.

The first bus trip from France, in the middle of June, turned out to be adventurous. The bus acquired six flat tyres while trying to negotiate some of the rougher roads in South Serbia on its way from Belgrade to the Dalmatian coast.

CRITICISM

M. Apih freely admitted that although a few tourists have been "enthusiastic" about their holidays here, there has also been plenty of justified criticism about the way some of the hotels and other tourist institutions are being run.

Such criticism, he said, is very welcome because it helps the authorities to put things right.

For the sharp fall in catering and acommodation standards which occurred after the war, M. Apih blamed the policy pursued by the Government up to about 18 months ago, of copying "Soviet bureaucratic methods."

He said that he thought things would be rapidly looking up now that such methods had been abandoned and the competitive spirit was reintroduced into the nation's economy.

Under Marshal Tito's "new look" Communism, hotels and other economic enterprises, owned and run by the people who staff them, compete with each other on the open market.

Profit-sharing ensures that staffs have a direct interest in increasing efficiency.

EXCHANGE REFORM

Another reform shortly to be introduced is that hotels will be able to retain up to 40 per cent of the foreign exchange they make for purchases abroad to improve their own amenities, instead of handing the whole over to a central Government pool as hitherto.

This should make a great difference in a country where there is a chronic shortage of things like refrigerators, hotel fittings, electric lamps, cutlery, foreign drinks and other things needed by a tourist industry.

Other improvements planned include the repair of roads which, with the exception of the new Belgrade-Zagreb highway and one or two others, are generally poor, an increase in the number of petrol pumps and garages at present very few and far between, and opening small hotels in remote places which have some special attraction, such as trout fishing.—Reuter.

Imported Without A Licence

A cook working on board the ss An Shun was fined $50 by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning for importing Japanese goods without a licence and another $300 for importing controlled goods without a permit.

The defendant, Ng Kwai-chow, of 12, Central Street, third floor, was arrested by Revenue Officers who found nine rolls of Japanese cloth, 275 pieces of hand taps, and 66 pieces of bicycle hubs in a store room on board the vessel during a routine search.

Revenue Insp. L. Millington said a licence would not have been granted for the hand taps as they were under import control.

Mr Alfred Y. Hon who pleaded guilty on behalf of defendant said his client was not a smuggler but a poor seaman who tried to make some extra money.

The hand taps were ordered to be confiscated, while the rest of the goods were returned to defendant.

REDS ARREST OFFICIAL

Chang Chi-kung, Assistant Station-master of the South China Transportation Company, an affiliated organisation of the Kwangtung Provincial Department of Commerce and Industry, was arrested by the Police in Canton recently, according to a Chinese Press report.

The report said that Chang was detained for misappropriation of public funds, corruption and smuggling.

It is alleged that Chang, in league with the chief stevedore of the Station and a member of the staff had misappropriated freight dues and coolie hire amounting to over JMP37,000,000.

A Red Reads About Herself

A North Korean army woman is serious-faced as she reads about herself in a United States magazine given her by one of the UN newsmen who entered Kaesong for one of the recent truce meetings. — AP Picture.

Leader Of Bonn Delegation Discusses New Trade Pact

"The trade agreement signed in Tokyo a week ago between the Bonn Government and Japan covers an exchange of goods both ways amounting to a total of US $60 millions," Dr Walter Hess, head of the West German trade delegation, told the China Mail this morning.

Pending official publication of the full text of the agreement, Dr Hess said that he could not disclose the exact contents of it at this time.

The agreement was signed on August 2, to be retroactive as of June 30, 1951 extending for 12 months.

He further revealed that the agreement provides for the shipment of goods by the two signatory countries to the amount of US$30 millions each way. Among other items, West Germany is to receive fish and whale oil and textile products from Japan while the latter will be supplied with heavy machineries, chemicals and fertilisers by the Germans.

The agreement, though signed through SCAP, would automatically continue to be in force within the period specified between West Germany and Japan after the Japanese peace treaty is signed, Dr Hess said.

HONGKONG TRADE

The German trade delegation left Germany at the end of last May specifically to reach an agreement with Japan, although informal talks were conducted with the Philippine Government a few days ago, and a similar exchange of views will be held at Bangkok and Rangoon before the delegation returns to Bonn at the end of this month.

"As far as I know, we are still shipping goods to Hongkong and I don't know of any restriction being imposed," said Dr Hess in reply to a question concerning the possibility of an embargo against the Colony.

Dr Hess explained that he had been away from Germany for two and a half months and that he was not up-to-date on current developments. He added that he expected the Bonn Government would sooner or later fall in line with trade policies governed by the United Nations.

Other members of the delegation include Messrs Kurt Daniel, Hans Mandel, Hans Musa and Miss Girda Seiffert, secretary.

Dr Walter Hess is with the Economic Section of the West German Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The group arrived from Manila by PAL yesterday and is scheduled to depart for Bangkok by PAA this afternoon.

Coolies In Big West Point Fight

Fourteen coolies belonging to two separate gangs who were engaged in a clash at West Point yesterday morning were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Mr Latimer at Central this morning when they pleaded guilty to charges of disorderly conduct by fighting.

Another coolie, Nam Hee, 34, who sustained a fractured arm during the fight and is now detained in Queen Mary Hospital was discharged.

Det. Sub-Insp. K.S. Van attached to Western Police Station said the fight took place at about 9.30 a.m. in the New Market Street area. It was an organised fight between two gangs, the Tungkun and the Sun Wui, over a business dispute. The Tungkun gang consisted of about 40 to 50 persons while the Sun Wui gang numbered over 100 men.

During the fight, iron bars, bamboo poles and iron cargo hook were used as weapons. Fortunately, the Police arrived in time to stop a fight that might have led to serious consequences.

Those coolies who were convicted this morning were Tse Kau, 31, Tse Chun, 20, Tse Hung, 35, Tse Hang, 28, Tse Lai, 25, Tse Wan, 22, Tse Piu, 20, Tse Sum, 40, Tse Chiu, 39, Tse Kamchuen, 23, Tse Ping, 32, (of Tungkun). Ho Shui, 31, Au Chi, 24, and Tse Chi, 32 (of Sun Wui).

Eighteen bamboo poles, two iron bar and a iron cargo hook were seized by Police at the spot.

A hand grenade and two rounds of ammunition surrendered by a Chinese to the Police at Mongkok Police Station on August 4, were confiscated by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning, upon an application by Insp. H.B. Dewar.

UN Patrol Enters Pyongyang Unopposed

City Abandoned By Reds

Eighth Army HQ., Aug. 9.

A strong United Nations patrol thrust northward into Pyongyang, apex city of the Communists' cracked iron triangle on Wednesday and withdrew without meeting any resistance.

It was the first time in two or three weeks that the Allies had entered the once potent city, and the light resistance indicated that the Reds had decided to abandon Pyongyang.

The UN action began at 4 a.m. and they advanced into Pyongyang at 9.50 without observing any enemy soldiers. United Nations elements patrolled and screened the city for about two hours again with no enemy contact.

Another UN unit, working in conjunction with the Pyongyang patrol, advanced to an area west of Pyongyang. The unit screened the area and secured a road leading to the apex city. The second unit also met no Communist fire.

West of Chorwon, western base of the iron triangle, an enemy squad probed the Allied position, but was repulsed after a 15-minute fight.

A short time later, however, a second Red squad attacked a UN unit from the northwest and northeast. Despite the heavy amount of small arms and automatic weapons fire used by the Communists, the second attack was also repulsed. The Reds supported the two probing attacks with 150 rounds of 82- and 120-mm mortar fire.

HEAVY FIRE

In the same area west of Chorwon, an undetermined number of enemy emetched on a high hill fired on a UN patrol with a heavy volume of small arms and machinegun fire from 8.25 to 11.40 a.m. The Communist unit was observed marshalling on the top of the hill for an attack on the Allies below. The friendly elements withdrew before the Reds could complete their attack preparations.

Two enemy companies, northnortheast of Yanggu poured down a curtain of small arms, machinegun and mortar fire on a UN patrol. The fire fight continued for more than three hours when the Reds in large numbers drove down the hill toward the Allies. The UN unit withdrew quickly and directed in a heavy concentrated barrage from Allied artillery.

Heavy rains across the front made a muddy mass out of most of the roads, and prevented any armoured patrols during the day. The swollen rivers and cloudy skies hampered the Allied ground patrols.—United Press.

Plaintiff Held Up In Canton

When a possession claim came before Mr Justice Scholes in the Supreme Court this morning it had to be adjourned owing to the inability of the plaintiff to obtain an exit permit from the authorities to leave Canton.

Plaintiff was Chan Tak-po, trading as the White Rose Hair Dressing Company, of 8, Pak Tai Street, and the defendant was Cheng Chun, represented by Mr B. N. Cooper.

The plaintiff, in his claim, asserted that he was the lawful tenant of 76, Third Street, ground floor; that on February 2 this year he was wrongfully turned out by the defendant who still wrongfully retained possession of the premises. Plaintiff claimed possession of the premises, damages limited to $5,000 and costs of the action.

Appearing for the plaintiff, Mr A. S. Ross said that he had been instructed to apply for an adjournment as the plaintiff was in Canton and was unable to leave for a while. Plaintiff, he said, had expected to be here several weeks ago but the authorities in Canton would not grant him an exit permit. Mr Ross produced a letter to this effect.

Mr Cooper said he had no objection to an adjournment provided that costs were awarded for his client.

His Lordship said that in the circumstances there must be an adjournment and he fixed hearing for February 12, 1952, at 10 a.m. He added that the case had been before him previously in a different form.

PRISON FOR DESERTER

Pleading guilty to two counts of desertion from the Hongkong Police Force and failing to deliver up a warrant card issued to him in connection with his employment, Cheung Kwong, ex-PC2014, was sentenced to six months by Mr Latimer at Central this morning.

Insp. Andrews, prosecuting, said defendant who was a Police constable serving in the Western Police Station, deserted from the Force on July 7 last year. He left behind him his uniforms but took with him his warrant card.

On August 7, this year, defendant was arrested by the Police at Kam Tien, New Territories. He said he had returned to the Colony from Canton. He said he deserted because his wife was being detained by the Communist authorities in Canton; being an urgent matter, he did not ask for leave.

The prosecution pointed out to the Court that the Police were generous to their employees and it was merely a matter of a few hours for defendant to complete the procedure for obtaining leave.

Insp. Andrews said defendant had been with the Police for about 18 months.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

The play is THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

MAIDENS' FESTIVAL

Today is the seventh day of the seventh moon in the Chinese lunar calendar, the day of the Maidens' Festival. It commemorates the ancient legend of the mythological princess who neglected her household duties after she married her cowherd lover and, as punishment by her father, was only allowed to meet him one day in every year.

In Chinese homes where the old traditions and customs are still respected, celebrations began last night with feasting and offerings to the mythological lovers. It is strictly a festival for young unmarried girls, to whom customary presents of cosmetics and personal apparel are made.

The festival actually has its basis in astronomy. The lunar calendar date marks the yearly apparent change of position of certain stars as observed by the ancients and handed down the centuries in the form of the legend.

Next Thursday, the 14th day of the seventh moon in the Lunar Calendar is the Chinese Spirits' Festival which will be observed by superstitious Chinese in ancestral worship.

Early Morning Rainfall

Although it rained very heavily over short intervals early this morning, the total rainfall registered at the Royal Observatory between midnight and 11 a.m. was only 1.09 inches.

This brought the aggregate since January 1 to 72.18 inches compared with an average of 87.17 inches.

Living Language

Why we say. O.K.

A great many words good in any language started in the frontier days of the U.S. "O.K." means "all's well" all over the world, even in China. It began with the Redskins. An Indian chief, "Old Keokuk," is said to have signed all his treaties "O.K." And in Choctaw "okeh" means "so be it."

THERE'S A LOT IN A NAME

Claiming that he was the real Fok Man and that the Fok Man, who was sent to prison for three months a week ago in lieu of fines, was his elder brother, a Chinese owner of passenger junk A155V, was fined $65 by Mr W. Sprague at the Marine Court this morning for conveying prostitutes in the harbour.

Defendant was arrested last night while rowing five young women to a steamer at Buoy A8 in the same boat with which his brother had committed a similar offence.

The elder Fok Man when charged on August 1 denied that he had a previous conviction for a similar offence but retracted his denial the next day when finger-print evidence was produced.

Asked by the Magistrate whether he knew his brother was in gaol, defendant replied that he knew and that he was trying to earn enough money to secure his brother's release.

"Be careful. You only appeared here less than three months ago," was the warning given by the Magistrate to a 28-year-old woman, Cheung Yew-hon, mistress of passenger boat A321V, when he fined her $120 for a similar offence. Cheung was taken into custody as she was leaving a steamer with five women who admitted to the Police that they were prostitutes. She had one previous conviction for which she was fined $75 last May.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. John Adams in 1800. 2. It is the fourth greatest oil-producing country in the world. 3. Along the Gulf of Mexico and the California coast. 4. Ammunition. 5. (1, The Pyramids of Egypt. 2, The tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria. 3, The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. 5, The Colossus at Rhodes. 6, The Ivory and Gold Statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7, The Pharos at Alexandria, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt.) 6. London.

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcel mails close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9

By Air

Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, 5 p.m., via C.P.A.

By Surface

Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m., ss Hu Men/Tak Shing.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10

By Air

Canada, U.S.A., 8.30 a.m., via C.P.A.L.

Formosa, 10 a.m., C.A.T.

Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, Great Britain, 10 a.m., Air France.

Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.

Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.

Formosa, 5 p.m., H.K. Airways.

B.N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m., Q.E.A.

By Surface

Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m., ss Hu Men/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m., train via Canton.

Malaya, Noon, ss Hoi Wong.

Siam, 2 p.m., ss Yochow.

Indo-China, 5 p.m., ss Van Heutsz.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

By Air

Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m., via P.A.L.

U.S.A., Canada, 2 p.m., P.A.A.

Formosa, 3 p.m., C.A.T.

Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m., P.O.A.S.

Japan, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.

By Surface

Macao, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m., ss Hu Men/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m.; 5 p.m., train via Canton.

B.N. Borneo, 9 a.m., ss Hang Sang.

Japan, 10 a.m., ss Thsadane.

Formosa, 2 p.m., ss Wing Sang.

B.N. Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m., ss Atos.

Explosives Found On Junk

Leung Lin-chun, 59, master of a fishing junk, was fined $100 by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning for unlawful possession of explosives.

The junk was intercepted by a Naval patrol boat near Chu Lo Kok Island on August 4, and 39 dynamite bombs, 13 detonators and four coils of fuse were found on board.

The explosives were ordered to be confiscated.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

6.00, Programme Summary; 6.02, "Jazz For The Moderns"—Presented By John Waring. (Studio); 6.30, His Parade; 7.00, New Concert Orchestra; 7.15, "Letter From America" By Alistair Cooke. (Recorded Re-Broadcast); 7.30, La Demi-Heure Francaise. (Studio); 8.00, World News And News Analysis. (London Relay); 8.15, Studio Concert; Rena Keown (Mezzo-Soprano) John McLeod (Baritone) with Piano Accompaniment By Betty Drown; 8.30, "Southern Fantasy"; 8.45, Sports Review By Bill Phillips. (Studio); 8.50, Weather Report; 9.00, "From The Editorials" (Recorded Relay); 9.10, "Thursday Serenade" A Programme Of Continuous Music Arranged By Betty Drown; 9.30, "At The Opera" Verdi: "Rigoletto" Acts 2 & 3; 10.30, Time For Music. (BBCTS); The BBC Midland Light Orchestra, Conducted By Gilbert Vinter; 11.00, Radio News Reel. (London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; 11.29, Weather Report; God Save The King; 11.30, Close Down.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith

"We're getting along wonderfully with your family—why visit them and spoil it all?"

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